FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XLIII.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, MAY 25, 1863. [NO. 2399.]

PRINTED EVERY MONDAY,

EDWARD J. HALE & SONS,

EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

At $3 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $3 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $4 00 after the year has expired.

Price for the Semi-Weekly OBSERVER, $4 00 if paid in advance; $4 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $5 00 after the year has expired.

Advertisements inserted for $1 per square of 16 lines for the first, and 50 cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisements not exceeding a half square (8 lines) 60 cents for the first and 30 cents for each succeeding insertion.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

From and after this date, no name of a new subscriber will be entered without payment in advance, nor will the paper be sent to such subscribers for a longer time than is paid for.

Such of our old subscribers as desire to take the paper on this system will please notify us when making remittances.

Jan'y 1, 1858.

CASUALTIES IN NORTH CAROLINA REG'TS.

1st N. C. Infantry, May 2d and 3d, 1863.

Field and Staff—Col Jno A McDowell, slightly.

A—Wounded: Sergt Braten, Privates Bratten, D R Dennis, W W Evans, A C Gardner, A Gerner, B F Skinner, R R Skiner, D Troxler, A Wyrick, G W Warren. Missing: Lt T J Johnson, Private N M Summers.

B—Killed: Sergt J N Martin, Corpl Jno Pennel, Privates H Cockeham, T J Eller, W Pilkerton, S Pennel, J A Thomson, J L Hartin. Wounded: Sergts D M Carlton, D C Woodrough, Corpls W C Proffit, L M Wilborne, T W Brown, J D Clark, F Curtis, J L Estes, J A Jennings, G P Johnson, Y J Isard, Coffee Laws, J B Martin, J M Moore, R P Rickard, J M Perkins, W L Perkins, Sam Shepherd, Wm Spicer, W R Spainhower, L D Whittington, L L Witherspoon, A M Vannoy. Missing: Sergt N G Martin, Corp J E Purvis, G W Spicer and O N Thomson.

C—Killed: C B Gay, J W Thompson, W H Wiggs. Wounded: Lt J J McMillan, Sergts W J Herring, F P McIntire, Corpl M F Morgan, G Euro, J H Brinson, S J Stanly, C H Baker, R W Whitley, H O'Quinn, W Gay, W W Battin, L Paco, C C Howell, Jno H Lewis, H S Kieth, Jno Pilkerton, N Parker. Missing: Sergt C W Rivenbark, W B Johnson, J T Bridgers.

D—Wounded: Lt J P Black, Sergt A J Howzer, Corpl R J Hull, Privates V E Baker, J B Brown, T E Cates, Jno Crabtree, J M Crabtree, W Davis, J M Fincannon, J W Johnson, T L Mann, J Pendleton J S Turrentine. Missing: Sergt E Hall, T Crabtree, D E Summit.

E—Wounded: Lts F S Moore and J G Wright, Corpls Davis and Lumsden, J Hoffman, J Johnson, F Sutton, A Garner, P Z Touce, J Fortner, G Long, A Albright, R Pedigrew. Missing: S Waltham, H Robinson, A Coble.

F—Killed: Sergts E Jackson, J D Parker; Copls J Joyner, P P Kiff; W Cutrell, C George, M Harris, W Jelks Wounded: Capt J N Harrell: Lt T D Boone; F Gulick, W Johnson, J Disern, E Rix, E D Johnson, J Welch, T Baughn. Missing: D D Vincent, A Sanders, E Joyner.

G—Killed: M Gilbert, J C Norden, J Hillard. Wounded: Lieuts J A Lathan, J M Hargett; Sgts S S Sudford, H S Davenport, F White; Corp E Leary; Privates J T Barns, A B Collins, W Gray, T Seagraves, J A Lawrence, J A Myatt, R P Smith. Missing: Wm George.

H—Killed: Color Sergt J B Twiddy; Corp W S Modlin; H L Roebuck; J Vanhorn. Wounded: Sergt D P Sallinger, J Guthernes, A Asken, J M Clark, D H Collins, J Beach, J D Webb, J R Gurganus, J A Modlin, Noah Ashby.

I—Killed: Corp J H Belvin, R H C Atkinson. Wounded: Sgt A G Jones; Corpl G W Davis; J Dent, W A Baily, H V Pace, Robt Freeman, J P Woodard, S T Hall, J Alford, W C Buffalo, B T Mitchell, S Pierce.

K—Killed: B Baker, A Dickins, O Griffis, J Thomson. Wounded: Capt S H Gee; Sgt R Carpenter; privates E Adkins, J Brown, J Billops, W Dickens, J Griffis, R Griffis, W Mathis, W Pope, S Shaw, W Shard, B Stale, J Thompson, K T Warmock, W M Thrower. Missing: Privates L N Bryant, A Howell, L Hudson, T H Mathis, A Stansbury, M A Savage, P Brown.

Killed 32, wounded 140, missing 26.

Thirtieth N. C. Troops.

Field and Staff—Maj W W Sillers, very slightly, arm.

Co A—Published in full in Monday's Observer.

B—Killed: S L Bishop, B B Brack, G B Brack. Wounded: Sgt J G Newman, J L Arrington, B Bobbitt, G J Duke, G B Patterson, Nat Kimble, T G Shearin, F M Hardy, Peter Buff, W H Thomas.

C—Killed: J B Simmons, Jno Gore, Joel Shew. Wounded: Lt S W Bennett, flesh wound, arm; Lt Jno C Swain, foot; Corp'l S T Green, badly, shoulder; J Escore, badly, back and leg; R Pendergrass, slightly, face; P Staley, thigh badly broken; J Shew, badly, knee; E Staley, flesh wound, leg; W Jarvis, painfully; W T Vines, hand.

D—Killed: J W Wholous. Wounded: H C Allen, F M Ferrell, M F Allen, W N Bowlin, C E Branton, W C Peed, Elijah Wilkins.

E—Killed: W T Wallace. Wounded: Capt J C McMillan, badly, arm and hip; Lt J W Ellis, badly, elbow; Sgt J W Wells, slightly, back; J R Bland, side; B W Baustick, hand; J W Jones, badly, shoulder; W W Wallard, serious, ankle, foot amputated; J Manellis, badly, side; S C Register, slightly, head; J B Strickland, leg, slightly; W Tucker, slightly, hip.

F—Killed: Allen Mosely. Wounded: Sgt M Wiggins, Corp'l R Forbes, A Forbes, P Harrell, E Johnson, Geo Madra, Jas Roberson, T Lee, G Pitman.

G—Killed: J Blerins, W G D Bryant. Wounded: Sgt W J Badyett, Corp'l W P Hobgood, A Blivons, H R Brooks, C Church, Wm H Harriss, J M Hobgood, W A Logtis Wm Ragland, missing.

H—Wounded: Sgt G B Cole, breast; H R McIver, shoulder; N Matthews, thigh; D H Sloan, finger shot off; W A Kelly, slightly, leg; G W Riddle, slightly, eye.

I—Killed: J B Griffin, J E Odum, E Sherwood, F Stallings, A Smith, G T Winstead, J Bass. Wounded: Lts B B Willigood and S R Perry, Sgt P Renfrew, A J Batchelor, J Creekman, G W Gay, W Wood, D Pridgen, H H Batchelor, J Culpepper, G A Sherwood.

K—Killed: Corp'l Hartis, J M Rea, R C Barnett. Wounded. Corp'l M J Witherspoon, dead, W S Barefoot, J H Johnson, S A Johnson, L Thompson, B C Glover, J P Boles, —— Boles.

Killed 26, wounded 101, missing 1.

FRED. PHILLIPS, Adjt.

N. B. This report does not include those very slightly wounded.

Twenty-Second Regiment.

Field and Staff—Killed: Lt C C Cole, Maj L Odell. Wounded: Sgt Maj J H Wellborne.

Co A—Killed: G W Poovy, J A Shirrill, J B Fisher, W Robbins. Wounded: Lt W A Suttle, Corp'l R B Clark, P S Lutz, R F Shirrill, M Sparks, N Clarke, W A Martin, W D Lefevers, J W Robinson, W H Fowler, J H Duls, J M Badger, M Criger, J C Shirrill, S Hass, Jas Knight, Jno Knight, M Lingle, R Deal, E A Benfield, A B Hilton, C Simmons.

B—Killed: Corp'l C Washburn, J R Cook, J Chapman, H Gurley. Wounded: Sgts R A Tate and J W Epps, W G Cox, A B Taylor, J A Cansby, J L Ingle, L L Walker, J Haney. Missing: E P Reid, S A Chapman, A Clayton.

E—Killed: Sgt G W Wiley, A Archer, S G Baker, T M Hooper, R Loftin, J F Meaderis, J H Frazier. Wounded: Lts R W Cole and O C Wheeler, Corp'l P W Pratt, S G Andrew, D M Clapp, J H Chaplin, A J Frazier, P Oakley, J Quackenbush, S A Pegram, S Strunk, J Suits, J M Loftin, G L Frazier, W Irwin, R H Couch, M D Medearis, L Loftin, G S Powers, H Poe. Missing: A V Bayley.

F—Killed: Sgt J H Toliver, J Stamper, P Sevirny. Wounded: Capt W L Mitchell, Corp'l M B Toliver, J C Cawdill, J W Estep, O B Finney, R C Gambill, C Richardson, J C Reeves, E Richardson, W Sperlin, A Toliver, F S Pegram.

G—Killed: Cicero Bragg, Chris Fields. Wounded: Capt G A Graves, Lts R S Mitchell and M H Cobb, Sgts R S Blackwell, C H Stokes, M R Sartin, Corp'l W D Page, J Lambert, W S Wheeler, S Snow, L J Perkins, W H Lee, J Work, R Leonard, N Reid, J H Knott, D Brewer, J H Wayne, L J Padgett. Missing: G V Strader, R J Mitchell, J Jackson, J Prior.

H—Killed: W W Martin, P H Martin, H Sisk. Wounded: Lt M T Mitchell, Sgts H Williams and W G Sisk, Corp'ls J A Cone and J M Burge, A P J Allberty, J M Campbell, W B Duggins, J Fair, J W Frazier, W H Hall, C H Hollingsworth, G J Jackson, G W Lourance, R S Martin, W D Martin, J W Nicholson, R L Phillips, J M Robinson, P Sisk, S H Sumblin, J H Tilly, R H Taylor, T Wilkins.

I—Killed: Sgt J Presnel. Wounded: Capt G F Lamb, Lts J H Palmer, J S Robins and B W Burkhead, Sgts J L Brown and A H Julian, Corp'l H H Rollins, R L Causey, W Davis, T F Jolley, E Lathram, N F Lewis, J McDowell, W J Staley, A Tucker, W Frazier, C Robbins, John Jones, B Lee, L McDowell.

K—Killed: B Miller, M Smith, J H Horton. Wounded: Lt C B J Dobson, Sgts J W Crawford and J H Pinkerton, J H Davis, M Davis, G Suttles, J H Poteet, M B Wilkerson, G W Curtis, F M Stepp, O J Stroup, P Cardwell, W Varner, N H Roads. Missing: Lt J B Burgin, J E Tilley.

L—Killed: A Gorley, C Albright. Wounded: Capt Lee Russell, Lt E C Homey, Sgt R W Robbins, Corp'l F M Birkhead, L M Birkhead, C L Vance, W D Curtis, A D Fogleman, A P Hutton, W J Hicks, J Kearns, S Layton, A M Limbry, A T Marsh, W J May, H C Steed, W Staley, J C Thornbrough, J Thrift, C M Vestal, Z Ward, A O Williams, S York, W L Mills, David Dorset, A M Allred, D A Fox, T H Lassiter. Missing: J E Caviness, J Kuraiee.

M—Killed: H S Carroll. Wounded: Lts C F Siler, J M Robbins, J M Lawrence, Corp'l W T Robbins, D Wright, T Kivett, J A Allred, J A Henson.

Killed 31, wounded 175, missing 12.

Co. B, 4th N. C. Troops.

Killed: Corpl Jas B Hellerd, Jacob W Wilhelm, Thos A Hughey, J W Lee of Fayetteville. Wounded: Capt J F Stansill, Lieuts J A Cowan and Jos Barber, Sergts E F Barber and H C Millen, Corpl N V Cowan, M A Barnhardt, J A Smith, J P Thompson. Missing: Sergt D A Donahoe, Corpl R A Mills, G F Jordon, G W Gibson, T S Lyerly.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

CHARLOTTE, May 15

Messrs. Editors:—When one thinks of what North Carolina has done in this Holy war it is wonderful. She was slow in moving but when she did move it was as a unit. Her men and means she has given with a heavy hand. Her men have been found on every battle-field in Virginia, and not only on every battle-field but in front of every battle. My associations for the last 10 months have been such as to afford me a fine opportunity of being with officers as well as men from every State in the Southern Confederacy, and I have heard them, while having occasion to speak of North Carolinians, it has almost always been with the remark, "as for North Carolinians, they fight like devils." Immediately after the seven days' fight before Richmond, Hospitals were established for the accommodation of the wounded and sick soldiers of several States. Outside of those it was hardly worth while to ask a man where he was from, for if he was not from North Carolina he was almost sure to be from Georgia. It would be very interesting to see the Register of the United States, St. Charles, Kent & Payne, Banner, Royster, Globe, in short the Registers of the 56 principal Hospitals of Richmond, which would show who acted a conspicuous part before Richmond. I do not know how the Virginians feel now on the subject, but just after the seven days' fight they were not slow in expressing themselves that if it had not been for North Carolinians and Georgians Richmond would have been taken. Yet after so many of our men had been killed, wounded and were sick, fresh soldiers continued to arrive from North Carolina. It was not only after the battles before Richmond but also after those of Manassas, Sharpsburg, Fredericksburg and all others throughout Virginia, that one could find our noble North Carolina boys lying wounded at Winchester, Charlottesville, Gordonsville, Staunton, and in a word they were and are to be found everywhere. North Carolina has contributed a vast deal of money, clothing and everything that can be thought of to eat and drink: her depot at Richmond was always full; besides she sent funds, clothing and every kind of delicacy to eat and to drink to societies and individuals, in order that they might distribute them amongst the wounded and sick, and I am happy to say that all contributions made outside of the North Carolina Depot were made with the understanding that the needy soldier must have them, it made no difference if he was from Texas or Maryland. And now to think that after North Carolina has suffered so severely in all these battles, still she has from 65 to 70 Regiments in the field. Is it not enough to make one proud to think he is a North Carolinian?

W. J. M.

Since writing this communication I have seen in the Observer the remarks of the Surgeon General of this State, Dr. Warren, who says that one-third or half the casualties at Fredericksburg were of this State.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

At a meeting of Pedee Lodge, No. 150, held in their Hall on the 13th May, A. D. 1863, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, it hath pleased our Supreme Grand Master to sever the tie of brothers between this Lodge and our worthy brother John R. Livingston, (who fell a victim to disease in Richmond, at a hospital far away from his home and friends, at the post of duty in defence of his country,) and our worthy brother J. F. Swearengen, (who fell at the second battle of Manassas Plains, shot through the head while battling for freedom:) Therefore

Resolved, That while we lament the untimely death of our worthy brothers, we will endeavor to bow with submission to the will of Him who doeth all things well and for our good.

Resolved, That in the death of our brothers this Lodge has been deprived of two members whose many moral virtues, genial characters and social qualities endeared them by more than ordinary ties to all to whom they were known.

Resolved, That as Masons, as patriots, as friends to the great cause in which they died, it becometh us to honor and cherish their memory.

Resolved, That we tender to the families of the deceased our heartfelt sympathies in their sad bereavement.

Resolved, That a copy of the above resolutions be spread upon the records of this Lodge, and one sent to each of the families of the deceased, and a copy to the Fayetteville Observer for publication.

J. T. ROBINSON,
WILLIAM ALLEN,
T. K. COLSON, } Com.

DEATHS OF SOLDIERS.—In hospital at Richmond, June 13th, Junius J. Sloan, Co. D, 34th Reg't, aged 26.

In General hospital, Scottsville, Va, Jan'y 9th, private Joseph S Richardson, Co M, 21st Reg't.

On the 9th inst., near Fredericksburg, Serg't Thos S Bryan, Co 1, 18th N C T, of wounds.

On the 5th April, at the hospital in Charlottesville, Va., W. A. Purviance, in the 22d year of his age, member of Co. F, 1st Cavalry.

In the hospital at Lynchburg, Va., of pneumonia, private David Lyman Latham, in the 29th year of his age, of Granville.

In Richmond, Va., 8th March, Robert D. Moore, aged 20 years, of Lincoln County.

In the hospital at Raleigh, April 19th, of typhoid pneumonia, Malcom A. McDonald, in the 23d year of his age, from Moore county, a member of Capt. Horne's company, 3d Reg't.

3d May on the field of battle at Chancellorsville, William Edward Fort, late of Baltimore, in the 21st year of his age.

Near Kinston, of typhoid pneumonia, 12th inst., J. Gamewell Hill, a private in Co. F, 32d Reg't, of Catawba county, in his 19th year.

At Weldon 19th January, Jno. J. Bright, aged 24, a native of Chatham county, and a soldier under Capt. T. W. Harris, 63d Regiment, Evans' Battalion.

At Hospital, Richmond, July 12th, of wounds received at the battle of Malvern Hill, George W. Harper, of Halifax county, of company I, 12th regiment, aged exactly 22 years on the day of the battle.

At the Fairground Hospital, Raleigh, on the 14th inst., George C. Thompson, aged 23 years and 9 days.

Of chronic diarrhea, in Burke County, William L. Forney, in the 24th year of his age, of the 1st Reg't.

At McPhersonville, S. C., April 30th, of typhoid fever, Sergeant George D. Bellamy, of Co. C, 46th Regiment, in the 34th year of his age, a native of Warrenton.

24th N. C. Troops.

D. P. McEACHERN will start for the 24th N. C. T. on Friday, 29th May. All boxes entrusted to his care will be safely delivered. Send meat, meal, peas, &c. Almost any thing will prove acceptable to a hungry soldier.

May 21.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, MAY 21, 1863.

HOOKER'S SITUATION.—The Northern papers of the 15th were evidently anticipating a movement across the Rappahannock by Gen. Lee, and felicitated themselves that "the fortifications around Washington are not so empty of defenders as were the rebel earthworks around Richmond." The yankee army was said to be engaged in drilling, and was ready for battle whenever the word was given. It is asserted that Hooker did design to cross again and renew the battle on this side, but that Gen. Halleck did not approve of the movement, and it was abandoned. And further it is pretended that "the *morale* of the several corps is excellent." That this last statement is utterly unfounded, no one can doubt who read in our last the remarkable and very interesting letter of the army correspondent of the New York World, who admitted plainly that "all had an ill-boding sense of fear that our men [the yankees] would not prove reliable." Again, he says that the yankee troops "fell back, seeming to concede, as a matter of course, the superiority which they [the Confederates] evidently felt. Our own men (he adds) fought well. There was no lack of courage, but an evident feeling, apparently the result of having been so often whipped, that they were destined to be beaten, and the only thing for them was to fire and retreat." On the other hand, he admits that the Confederates were confident that they were to be victorious, in which opinion the yankees concurred.

It has been well said, that when a man is afraid of being whipped he is whipped already. But these yankees were not only afraid—they were confident of such a result. And with an army such as ours, who *knew* that they would be victorious, a defeat was out of the question—they would never know that they were whipped, if such a thing were possible.

Why is it that there is a lack of such a feeling in the Southwest? We had always looked to that region to furnish the best fighting material of the Confederacy. We had supposed that they of all others would never be whipped. Yet they seldom whip the enemy. Why the difference? Is it that there is more intelligence and a higher moral tone in the older States?

THE LATE BATTLES.—As usual, the lists of casualties show that North Carolina bore the brunt of the late terrible battles on the Rappahannock. And, also as usual, North Carolina gets no credit for it in Virginia, where the battles were fought. In all the Virginia papers which we have seen, there have been but two lists of casualties in North Carolina regiments! It will not do this time to say that it is because the lists were not sent to the Richmond papers; for the very first notice we saw of any list of casualties was a brief paragraph in a Richmond paper acknowledging the receipt of a list of casualties in a North Carolina regiment, with a regret that they *had not room for it!* And it never has been published. The Richmond papers find room for the lists of Virginia, Mississippi, Alabama, Louisiana and Tennessee, but not for ours. But worse than that, they scarcely mention the fact that North Carolina troops were in the battles, and worse still, the Enquirer says that the brunt of the battle was borne by Gen. D. H. Hill's old Division, "composed of Virginians, Alabamians and Marylanders." In that Division there are thirteen North Carolina regiments, more than all the others combined, we believe, and not a single Virginia or Maryland regiment. Well, it is very fortunate that North Carolina has something nobler to influence her course than the good or ill will of the Virginians.

The Army Correspondents of the Richmond papers are of course in great measure responsible for the neglect of the North Carolina troops. They seem not to have known that any such troops were in the battle, though they know so much about those from other places. We think the explanation of this is furnished in a late letter of one of these correspondents, who wound up his account of the battle by acknowledging many attentions from those whose exploits he had so prodigiously puffed, possibly in return for the said attentions. It would seem that old Washington tricks are practised in the army, and that the North Carolina soldiers, like the North Carolinians who went to Washington in old times, are above that sort of business.

LOSSES IN THE LATE BATTLES.—The Richmond Enquirer states upon information "from the best informed sources," that in the late battles near Fredericksburg we lost 1000 killed, 4,900 wounded, 1,600 prisoners. Total 7,500.

So far we have received and published the official reports of casualties in the 14th, 23d, 6th, 7th, 38th, 54th, 5th, 18th, 28th, 33d, 37th, 34th, 16th, 13th, 21st, 1st, 30th and 22d North Carolina Regiments, which foot up as follows:—

	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.
14th Reg't	19	116	00
23d,	31	132	56
6th,	8	46	16
7th,	49	148	18
38th,	18	84	12
54th,	3	39	49
5th,	8	61	9
18th,	30	95	37
28th,	14	91	2
33d,	32	98	67
37th,	36	194	8
34th,	20	117	19
16th,	16	66	16
13th,	31	191	00
21st,	14	72	44
1st,	32	140	26
30th,	26	101	1
22d,	31	175	12
	418	1966	392

So that eighteen of the North Carolina Regiments which fought at Fredericksburg lost, in killed, wounded and prisoners 2,776 men—more than one-third of all the losses of all the States there represented. To these are yet to be added the casualties in the 2d, 3d, 4th, 57th, 12th, 20th, infantry regiments, 1st and 2d Cavalry, and possibly other regiments. These will probably swell the loss of North Carolina to at least one-half of the whole, as reported by the Enquirer. Were not the State and her troops worthy of being mentioned as having participated in the fight? They seem always to be thought worthy of fighting by the Generals, and somehow are always put in the hottest places.

A SIGN OF PEACE.—The proposition for a Peace Convention in New York will attract attention. It is true that it proposes Peace *and* Union, but the signers must be well aware that Union is as impossible as they admit subjugation to be

The Wilmington Journal denies, by authority, a report that there were several cases of yellow fever on the steamer Emma, lately arrived from Nassau. There is, however, some sickness on board of her, and she has been sent to quarantine to await developments.

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the Confederate States has just been held in Columbia, S. C. The next year's Assembly will be held in Charlotte, N. C.

MAIL CONTRACTS.—We have received a list of Mail Routes in this State for which bids have not yet been made, or accepted, and which are still open for bids till the 10th day of June. We copy such of them as are in this neighborhood, as follows:—

Route 2163.—From Raleigh, by Holly Springs, New Hill, Haywood, Oakland, Branch, Gulf, Watson's Bridge and Centreville, to Carthage, 78 miles and back, once a week. Leave Raleigh Wednesday at 6 A. M. Arrive at Carthage next day by 6 P. M. Leave Carthage Wednesday at 6 A. M. Arrive at Raleigh next day by 6 P M.

Route 2164.—From Raleigh, by Vance Hill, Barclaysville, Averasboro' and Kyle's Landing, to Fayetteville, 60 miles and back, six times a week. Leave Raleigh daily, except Sunday, at 6 p m. Arrive at Fayetteville next days by 6½ a m. Leave Fayetteville daily, except Sunday, at 3 p m. Arrive at Raleigh next days by 5 a m.

Route 2172.—From Dondarroch, by Lumber Bridge and Fair Play, to Philadelphus, 10 miles and back, once a week. Leave Dondarroch Monday at 6 a m. Arrive at Philadelphus same day by 9 a m. Leave Philadelphus Monday at 10 a m. Arrive at Dondarroch same day by 1 p m.

Route 2178.—From Fayetteville, by Kingsbury, Bunns' Level, Summerville, Neill's Creek and Middle Creek, to Raleigh, 58 miles and back, once a week. Leave Fayetteville Wednesday at 11 a m. Arrive at Raleigh next day by 5 p m. Leave Raleigh Friday at 7 a m. Arrive at Fayetteville next day by 2 p. m.

Route 2190.—From Haywood, by Martha's Vineyard, Chalk Level and Northington, to Summerville, and back by Northington, Norval and Glenaloon, to Haywood, equal to 21½ miles and back, once a week. Leave Haywood Wednesday at 5 a m. Arrive at Summerville same day by ½ p m. Leave Summerville Wednesday at 1 p m. Arrive at Haywood same day by 8½ p m.

Route 2191.—From Barclaysville, by Buie's Creek, to Lillington, 15 miles and back, once a week. Leave Barclaysville Saturday at 6 a m Arrive at Lillington same day by 11 a m Leave Lillington Saturday at 12 m. Arrive at Barclaysville same day by 5 p m.

Route 2245.—From Lilesville, by Franklinburg, to Rockingham, 16 miles and back, once a week. Leave Lilesville Friday at 6½ a m Arrive at Rockingham same day by 12 m. Leave Rockingham Friday at 1 p. m. Arrive at Lilesville same day by 6½ p m.

Route 2246.—From Albemarle to Swift Island, 9 miles and back, once a week. Leave Albemarle Saturday at 10½ a m. Arrive at Swift Island same day by 1 p m. Leave Swift Island Saturday at 7 a m. Arrive at Albemarle same day by 10 a m.

SEIZURE OF FLOUR.—About a week ago an officer came to this place and impressed all the flour in the public warehouse in this town, amounting to 790 bbls. We are inclined to believe that this movement resulted from false information given by some one in this place to the effect that there was a very large quantity of flour held here on speculation. The fact is that besides the 790 bbls. seized there were but 200 to 300 bbls. in the stores of merchants, making the total amount about 1000 bbls. which is just about one month's supply for the town and vicinity dependent on the town for the article. The officer did not seize what was in the stores. As to that in the warehouse, we have heard that more than half of it belonged to a great many persons in the country, who had sent it here to their agents to sell, and that in most cases those agents had been pressing it upon the market, which being dull and declining, it remained unsold. One house had 155 bbls. of it, belonging to ten persons in the country. And the 300 or 400 bbls. owned in town was held by perhaps twenty or thirty different parties.

It is manifest from all these facts that the article was not hoarded for speculation, and we trust that upon a proper representation of the facts it will be given up to the owners.

The effect has been to deter persons in the country from sending flour to town; but prices have not been affected, as it was at first feared would be the case.

SUGAR FOR BACON.—A proposition has been made that the government exchange sugar (of which it was supposed to have an ample supply,) for bacon, at certain prescribed rates. But Gen. Lee, in a letter to a gentleman in Virginia, says that the exchange cannot be made, owing to the difficulty of transporting a sufficient quantity from the South.

The only way by which the people can get a sufficient supply of either sugar or molasses, is to make it themselves. In the Western part of this State a great deal of maple sugar is made, and we suppose the quantity might be increased. But besides that, the Chinese cane ought to be extensively cultivated. And we have been surprised to find that all the seed we had for gratuitous distribution has not been greedily called for. There is still a little on hand.

SHAMEFUL.—We are surprised and sorry to see that the Winston Sentinel permits an anonymous scribbler to villify the Chief Justice of our Supreme Court because he has performed his sworn duty in deciding upon three writs of *habeas corpus* in which the parties were clearly entitled to a discharge from arrest as conscripts. If the decisions can be attacked, and shown to be wrong, so be it; but a sneaking lampoon, in low doggerel, against the Judge, however it might suit the taste of a low and mean man, is utterly unworthy of the columns of any decent newspaper.

We happen to know that the Chief Justice has used his influence, successfully, to induce men to refrain from sueing out that "great writ of right," persuading them rather to forego their rights and give their services to their country. Yet he is villified through the Sentinel, because, in three cases where men *would* sue out the writ, he has given decisions which nobody has attempted to show to be erroneous.

THE UNIVERSITY.—The Catalogue for 1862-'63 shows the effect of the war upon the University. Instead of hundreds of students we find the names of only seventy-three. There are 8 Seniors, 9 Juniors, 30 Sophomores, 24 Freshmen, 2 Irregulars. Of these 57 are from North Carolina, 9 from Virginia, 4 from South Carolina, 1 each from Alabama, Florida, and Louisiana.

The Annual Commencement is on the first Thursday in June, 4th prox.

The Sermon before the graduating class will be preached by Rev. W. H. McGuffey of the University of Virginia.

A YANKEE TRICK.—A correspondent of the Richmond Whig mentions a trick practiced by the yankees on a body of 800 of our men whom they captured at Chancellorsville. One of them, a member of the 12th Mississippi Reg't, states that they were marched through all the principal streets of Washington, to make a show. They were then drawn up in line, and addressed by a Colonel, who told them that they were not to be exchanged, but would be sent to Fort Delaware. The oath of allegiance was then offered to them, and about 45 took it, under the miserable pretence that Fort Delaware was a horrible place to go to. We hardly know which is worthy of the less respect, the lying yankee Colonel or the contemptible Confederate soldier who would allow any threat to induce him to take the oath of allegiance to a government which is carrying on such an infamous system of warfare against his country.

THE YANKEE TWO YEARS' MEN.—It is reported in the Northern papers that there are nearly 12,000 of the yankees in the Newbern Department whose terms of service will expire in a few days.

READING FOR THE SOLDIERS.—We are requested to state that books of any proper kind will be most acceptable at the General Hospital in Wilmington.

LATEST NORTHERN NEWS.

RICHMOND, May 19.—Northern dates to the 16th have been received.

A Cincinnati dispatch of the 15th says Judge Leavitt will render his decision in the Vallandigham *habeas corpus* case to-morrow. Burnside's letter to the Circuit Court of Ohio, relative to Vallandigham, says: "If I were to find a man from the enemy distributing speeches from their public men tending to destroy confidence in this army, I would have him tried and hung. Why should such speeches by those in our midst be allowed? They should be treated likewise. Every power I possess on earth to govern the above will be executed at all times and on all occasions, or places in our command must sustain the character of the General Government." It is understood that Burnside will announce the disposition to be made of Vallandigham as soon as Leavitt's decision is known The Herald warns loyal leagues against attempts at the suppression of free speech, lest it raise another rebellion which they cannot quell.

All quiet is the report from the army of the Potomac. Hooker has returned from Washington. The 25th New York are under arrest for refusing to do further duty.

A Louisville, Ky., dispatch, dated May 15, says: "Rebel sympathizers are departing. The scenes are touching. There is much sobbing and weeping at separation of fathers, mothers and daughters. Men with families are allowed to take $1000, without families $200 Balance of their property to be taken by the Government

Memphis dates to the 15th say that Adjutant General Thomas has formed ten full contraband regiments, and expects many more.

Washington dates of the 16th says there is a serious disagreement between Halleck and Hooker. The former countermanded Hooker's order for a new movement.

The District Marshal is seizing the real and personal estate of prominent rebels and rebel sympathizers.

The Federals admit a loss at Fredericksburg of not less than 22,000, and say the rebel loss was 18,000.

An arrival from Europe brings nothing of interest except the following in relation to Poland:—

Important notes have been addressed to the Czar by the British and Austrian Cabinets on the Polish question. They call the attention to the periodical dangers which threaten the peace of Europe from the war agitations and military aggressions in Poland, and state that reforms are necessary. The Czar replies that the Polish struggle has been used against him by others as encouragement to revolution. Foreign communications only aggravate the position without showing any way of solving the difficulty without self-abasement. The notes called on the Poles to continue the struggle. Previous to the reception of the notes, concession might have been made to the Poles,—now such a course involves abdication.

A Brilliant Achievement.—We have one of the most daring and brilliant feats of the war to record. On last Saturday, the 16th, Capt. E. T. Elliott, commanding a company of Partizan Rangers, with 30 men, captured 2 Federal steamers in the Chesapeake and Albemarle Canal, and brought them through the Sound to Franklin, on the Blackwater, passing on the way a number of the enemy's gunboats. Capt. Elliott arrived in this city with his prisoners, some 13 in number, on yesterday.

In Capt. Elliott's report to the Governor, he says:

"I have the honor to report the capture of the Strs Emily and Arrow, yesterday, the former a fine sailing side wheel steamer, and the other a propeller, used on the canal between Norfolk and the Albemarle Sound, Roanoke Island and other points. I had conceived a plan of capture sometime ago, and yesterday found an opportunity to execute it. About 6 o'clock, P. M., at the usual hour, the Arrow hove in sight in the Currituck Canal. I made the proper distribution of my men, 30 in number, and when she came alongside we halted her and demanded a surrender, which was complied with without resistance. After capturing the Arrow and knowing that the Emily was lying about 2 miles below awaiting the arrival of the Arrow, I took 12 men aboard, determined if possible to secure this prize, and believing that it would require a good deal of caution I placed the Captain of the Arrow in the wheel house and required him to steer up alongside of the Emily as if nothing unusual had happened. My plan succeeded, and she surrendered without [illegible]. We captured on board the Arrow the officers and men, numbering 7, and 13 on the Emily. Among those captured on the Arrow was a Surgeon U. S. Navy. The great haste required gave me no opportunity of reporting their names.

We found no guns on the boats, but a lot of mail bags which are forwarded to you. After 8 o'clock I started for some port to secure my prizes. We steamed all night passing a large gunboat (the Whitehead) mounting six guns; we passed Edenton about daylight, the people believing we were Yankees. In passing up the Chowan five negroes hailed us believing us their Northern allies. I received them on board and immediately dispatched them to their owners who no doubt have them now in a more available and certain shape. After a good deal of embarrassment, I concluded to run up the Blackwater river arriving at South Quay about one o'clock to-day. I was met by Major Rodman, afterwards by Major Boggs, who assigned Capt. Dobney, an old officer of the Navy, to the command of the boats, and sending my prisoners to Franklin, we started to the latter place, arriving there at about 10 o'clock. But few articles, except supplies for the crew, were found on board. The Arrow is valuable on account of her machinery which is said to be fine by the Engineer, who was assigned me by Maj. Boggs. The Emily is valuable for her machinery as well as hull, which in my opinion and that of officers stationed here, would make a valuable gunboat."

The following are the names of the prisoners as registered at the Provost Marshal's Office in this city: Geo. W. Howland, Peter Ford, William Salt, Ambrose Brown, Albert Brown, Seneca Young, Edward Van Aken, J. Jester, Albert Parsons, of New York, Levi Bennett, Hyde county, Buffaloe, Robert E. Taylor, Joel Jones, Geo. H. Everett, Pennsylvania.

Raleigh Progress, 20th.

The Fall of Jackson, Miss—The Montgomery Ala. Advertiser has the following particulars:—

The fight began at an early hour Thursday morning, 14th inst. some eight miles Southwest of Jackson, and continued nearly all day, our troops commanded by Johnston and the enemy's by Grant. We were finally driven back to Jackson and fought them through the streets until overpowered by greatly superior numbers, and were compelled to evacuate the city, the enemy's force amounting to about 20,000 or 30,000, and ours only to about 9,000. Gen. Johnston then retreated on Canton, twenty four miles due North of Jackson, situated on the wagon road connecting thence by Vaiden to the road running due East to the Yazoo river, and leading directly to Vicksburg, some seventy miles from Jackson by this route.

When heard from yesterday morning the enemy's cavalry were at Brandon on the Southern road, twenty odd miles this side of Jackson, near which point we had a force to protect the road. This fact is official, and may be relied on.

Gen. Johnston had arrived at Jackson 11 a m. Wednesday, and the fight commencing so early the next morning left him no time to re-organize and concentrate the forces, and he no doubt made a desperate resistance under great disadvantages. It is stated that some days before leaving Tennessee Gen. Johnston sent Gen. Pemberton an order to somewhat change his plans, which was forthwith set aside by the latter as very improper dictation to so consequential a commander, whereupon Gen. Johnston received an order at the last moment on Saturday to go to Mississippi and take command of the army. He left the same day and arrived in unprecedented time, as before stated, Wednesday morning. We are glad to learn that his complacent predecessor had so far anticipated the evacuation as to have the most important supplies and the archives and other articles of value removed. Our army has four months provisions at Vicksburg. We have ample forces in communication in Mississippi, under the masterly lead of Johnston, to meet and repel the invaders, but it may require some little time to put our forces in the proper position.

WOUNDED SOLDIERS FROM NORTH CAROLINA.—Surgeon General Warren writes to us:—

NORTH CAROLINA DEPOT, Richmond, May 16, '63.

Dear Sirs:—Please announce that I have had prepared a list of the North Carolina soldiers now under treatment in the City of Richmond, and that it will afford me pleasure to respond to all letters inquiring as to their condition, &c.

I have just opened a "Home" wherein all of our soldiers passing through this place will be accommodated free of charge.

Very respectfully, yours, &c.,

EDWARD WARREN,
Surgeon General of N. Carolina

PRICES AND CROPS IN SOUTH CAROLINA.—A friend in Columbia writes to us, under date of the 16th inst., as follows:—

"Provisions have somewhat declined in price in our market. Flour $25 to $30 per bbl., corn $2 90 to $3 per bushel, bacon 90 to $1, butter $1 per lb, lard $1 to $1 25 per lb. The wheat crop looks fine in this part of the country, and will be more abundant than ever before; two weeks more and cutting will commence. The yankee notion of starving us will I think be a failure, and if they "crush out the Rebellion" it will have to be by overwhelming us in numbers and not by starvation. I see from the papers that my old native State has suffered terribly in the last battles at and near Fredericksburg in the loss of her brave sons"

The Battle near Jackson.—MOBILE, May 19.—Saturday night we whipped the enemy badly at Baker's creek, 20 miles from Jackson, until they were reinforced from Jackson, when Gen Pemberton fell back to Big Black bridge. He estimates our loss at 3,000, and theirs at three times as many. Gen Loring was cut off, but cut his way through to Crystal Springs, 20 miles South of Jackson. His loss is unknown.

Privates in N. C. Regiments.—The loss of officers does not stop the privates from fighting, for we have been told of instances where the privates pressed forward into the fight without a single commissioned officer to command them. They have the cause at heart, and are anxious and willing to strike heavy and courageous blows to sustain it.

After the death of Maj. Rowe, the 12th Regiment was put under the command of Lt. Col. R. D. Johnston of the 23d, who led it through the battles of Sunday and Monday. Capt. Wm. H. Johnston, who commanded a company from Lincoln county in the 23d Regiment, led his men through the whole fight, although he had the use of but one arm, the right arm having been paralyzed by a wound received in the battle of Seven Pines Private Abram A. Gabriel of Capt. Johnston's company, captured a yankee Brig-General and a Lieutenant. Private Wm. Savage of the 12th Regt., "captured alone one yankee Colonel, a Captain, 2 Lieutenants and 11 enlisted men." All honor to the noble privates of our armies.

After all the field officers were disabled, the 7th Regiment was led through the fight by Capt. James Harris of Cabarrus county, and the 33d Regiment by Capt. J. H. Saunders —*Charlotte Democrat.*

The communication of W. F. is inadmissible. If he will let us know who he is, we will return the money sent to pay for its insertion.

MARRIED,

In Sampson county, on the 14th inst., by the Rev. T. C. Alexander, Mr. Wm. J. CROMARTIE, of Bladen Co., to Miss MARY DOUGLAS SLOAN. Also, on the 14th inst., by the Rev T C Alexander, Dr JAMES G. DICKSON, of Duplin County, to Miss SALLIE J. SLOAN.

In Haywood, Chatham County, N. C., on the 14th inst., by the Rev. C. K. Caldwell, the Rev. NEILL McKAY, of Harnett County, to Miss ANNIE B. S. PETTIGREW, of Washington County.

On the 12th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, by Elder M G. Todd, Dr. J. B ROBERTSON to Miss JULIA, daughter of Elder John Ellington, all of the County of Johnston.

DIED,

In Fayetteville, the 16th May, 1863, SARAH CROWTHER, daughter of John C, and Caroline C. Haigh, aged 9 years and 4 months.

In Sampson county, on 2d of May 1863, Mr. JOHN A. BEAMAN, son of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Beaman, in the 38th year of his age. The deceased had been a regular and worthy member of the Baptist Church for the last 8 years. He left many friends and relatives to mourn their loss.—Com.

At his residence, Robeson county, N. C., Mr. JOHN DRAKE, in the 77th year of his age. His end was peace, and he has changed the toils of earth for the joys of the better land, the home of God and the good. He has left a family of children and a large circle of friends, who mourn his loss.—Com.

In Sampson county, N. C., on the 11th April 1863, Mrs CATHARINE HOLLINGSWORTH, aged 59 years 3 months and 7 days.

In Anson county, on the 6th inst., after a long illness, WILLIAM D. BIRD, aged 54 years This good and estimable citizen—kind, liberal, benevolent friend and neighbor—indulgent and affectionate father and husband—has passed away, leaving a void never to be filled. May his slumber be as peaceful as his memory will be ever cherished and respected by all who knew him.

Com.

In Bladen county, April 14th, after a long illness, Mrs. LUCY ANN SAVAGE, wife of Mr. W. A. Savage, in the 36th year of her age. She has left a faithful husband and eight children to mourn their irreparable loss. She died as the christian always dies—peaceful and happy. She was a member of the M. E. Church for many years previous to her death, and always adorned her profession by her acts and conversation.—Com.

In Salem, on the 10th inst., Rev. VAN N. ZEVELY, a highly respectable citizen, aged 82 years and 6 mos.

The undersigned practicing Physicians respectfully notify those interested, that they are charging One Dollar per mile for Professional visits, and for Medicines in proportion to their greatly enhanced cost.

JOHN H. MONTGOMERY.
OWEN HADLEY.
D. N. PATTERSON.
P. W. WOOLEY.

May 1, 1863. 29-2tpd

North Carolina Factory Goods Wanted.

WANTED to purchase North Carolina FACTORY GOODS, Sheetings, Shirtings, Osnaburgs, Stripes, Plaids and Cotton Yarns, (for retail trade of Johnston County.) Payment made in cotton delivered on the N. C. R. R., if preferred to money Manufacturers who wish to procure cotton would do well to address me at Smithfield, Johnston Co., N. C.

W. H. AVERA, Smithfield, N. C.

March 4, 1863.

N. B I have contracted to deliver a lot of Bacon in Fayetteville for Cotton Yarns. Those who wish can get a limited supply for 25 per cent. on cost, by delivering Bacon at my store. Iron, Sugar and Tobacco in store for sale for cash or produce. 9*3mpd

$50.

Virtually Taxing People for being Sick.

THE Doctor must pay the Government and the patient must pay the Doctor. The indigent families and especially the volunteer's families shall be attended to as heretofore and at the old rates, but God forbid that any person should become sick, and call on me for medical assistance, as I shall be compelled to advance exactly in proportion to the advance of Medicines and other things, or absolutely abandon the practice, so that from and after this date I shall claim the privilege of advancing four hundred per cent. on the rates established before the war commenced.

A. C. BULLA.

Asheboro', May 7, 1863. 27 9tpd

$50 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on last Saturday night, my negro Man, ARNOLD, aged 20 or 25 years dark copper color, common size, about 5 feet 7 or 10 inches high, formerly the property of D. L. Perkins, of Black Mingo, S. C., bought by me at Salisbury, N. C., on 1st January last. I am inclined to think said boy will endeavor to get to the Yankees, having been raised, I think, somewhere in Eastern North Carolina, perhaps Washington, or the said Perkins, I think, was formerly from Eastern North Carolina. Said boy worked, or was hired a part of last year, to Arnold & Cooley, Wadesboro', N. C. I will give the above reward for his confinement so that I get him again.

Ranaway, also with said boy, a negro Man, ELLICK, 25 or 30, black and stout built, 180 or 190 pounds weight, the property of John Spencer, or the widow Spencer, of Anson county, N. C. Said negroes may be in company.

Address, Norwood's, Stanly Co. N. C. Spencer's address, Lilesville, Anson, North Carolina.

ROWLAND HARRIS.

Feb'y 5. 3*tf

OFFICIAL REPORT OF GEN. LANE.

Through the courtesy of Adj't Gen. Fowle (says the Raleigh Progress,) we are permitted to lay before the public the admirable report of Gen. J. H. Lane, giving in detail the part borne by his brigade in the recent battles in Virginia:

HEADQUARTERS LANE'S BRIGADE,
Camp Gregg, May 11th, 1863.

Captain:—On the morning of the 1st of May, my Brigade moved from its position in the second line near Hamilton's crossing, along the plank road in the direction of Chancellorsville, and that night formed line of battle with skirmishers thrown forward, to the right of the road, about a mile and a half from the latter place. Next morning, after the artillery fight on our right, it was marched to the plank road above Chancellorsville, by the way of Ulford's Iron Forge, and there ordered to move down the road by the flank, while the three lines of battle advanced. After it was ascertained that the enemy were rapidly falling back, it pushed forward with the artillery beyond the third and second lines to within a short distance of the first. Here Gen. A. P. Hill ordered me (at dark) to deploy one regiment as skirmishers across the road, to form line of battle in rear with the rest of the Brigade, and to push vigorously forward,—in other words we were ordered to make a night attack, and capture the enemy's batteries in front if possible. Just then they opened a terrific artillery fire, which was responded to by our batteries. As soon as this was over, I deployed the 33d N. C. T. forward as skirmishers, and formed line of battle to the rear—the 7th and 37th to the right, the 18th and 28th to the left, the left of the 37th, and the right of the 18th resting on the road. I had moved forward the 18th and 28th to within a short distance of our line of skirmishers, and was about to move the 7th and 37th to a corresponding position, before ordering the whole line forward, when Lt. Col. Smith of a Pennsylvania regiment entered our lines with a white flag, and wished to know if we were Confederates or Union Troops? Considering this an illegitimate use of the white flag, as he expressly stated it was not his object to surrender, and not wishing to let him return, I sent Lt. Lane to Gen'l A. P. Hill to know what I should do. Our skirmishers on the right soon after fired upon a few of the enemy who had approached tolerably near, and a few random shots then fired by the 7th and 37th regiments without orders, which appears to have drawn the enemy's artillery and infantry fire. I understand from the official report of the commanding officer of the 18th N. C. T., that General A. P. Hill, staff and couriers were in the road in advance of them at the time, and to avoid the enemy's fire, some of them dashed into the woods over the 18th Reg't which fired into them, mistaking them in the dark for the enemy's cavalry. After this unfortunate mistake, I received information that a body of troops was moving on our right. I at once sent out Lt. Emack and four men to reconnoitre, and they soon returned with a Pennsylvania regiment, which had thrown down their arms and surrendered themselves prisoners of war. This regiment was commanded by Lt. Col. Smith, who had commenced to remonstrate with me for allowing it to be captured while he was in my lines with a white flag, when the enemy's artillery opened upon us again: I at once sent the regiment to the rear under Capt. Young—his company having been detailed as a guard,—and turned Lt. Col. Smith over to Capt. Adams, Signal Officer, to be taken to Gen'l A. P. Hill.

Gen. A. P. Hill being wounded, the night attack was not made as at first contemplated; I withdrew the left wing of the 33d, which formed on the right of the 7th, and extended our line still further to the right with the 18th and 28th regiments,—the right of the 28th resting on a road running obliquely to the plank road, with two of its companies broken back to guard against a flank movement.

Between twelve and one o'clock that night the enemy could be heard marshaling their troops along our whole front, while their artillery was rumbling up the road on our right. Soon after their artillery opened right and left, and Sickles' command rushed upon us with loud and prolonged cheering. They were driven back on the left by our skirmishers, but the fight was more stubborn on the right, which was their main point of attack. The 18th, 28th, and left wing of the 33d engaged them there and gallantly drove them back, although they had outflanked us and encountered the two right companies of the 28th, which had been deflected in anticipation of such a movement. A subsequent attack made about half an hour later was similarly repulsed. The 28th captured a staff officer; the colors of the 3d Maine Volunteers were taken by Capt. Clark's company of the same regiment. The 18th also captured an aid to Gen. Williams, a number of field and company officers, and a large number of men were captured along our whole line. After the enemy were repulsed, Gen. McGowan was ordered forward with his Brigade, and took position on our right.

On Sunday morning about sunrise the whole Brigade was wheeled a little to the left, that the line might be perpendicular to the plank road, and then, in obedience to orders, moved gallantly forward with shouts, driving in the enemy's skirmishers, and handsomely charging and carrying the enemy's breastworks. The left of the 37th passed entirely over the works, capturing a number of prisoners, and the gallant old 7th eclipsed all its former glories.

These works were on a hill commanded by the Chancellorsville hill, which was fortified with a line of earthworks for twenty-eight pieces of artillery, running nearly parallel to our position, and between four hundred and five hundred yards distant, with a stream of water intervening. As soon as we had dislodged their infantry, these guns with others opened a murderous fire of shell, grape and canister, upon us. A fresh column of their infantry was thrown against us, and with our right flank completely turned, we were forced to fall back with the loss of about one-third of the command.

The 28th Regiment, commanded by its gallant young Colonel, (Lowe,) fell back a few hundred yards, and was ordered to give assistance wherever needed, while I superintended the reforming of the rest of the brigade still further to the rear. Col. Lowe informs me that the 28th behaved well throughout the remainder of the day—that it made two more charges under heavy artillery firing, and was led in each by Maj Gen Stuart.

As soon as the rest of the brigade was reformed and replenished with ammunition, they were taken back into the woods to the left of the plank road to the support of Gen. Colquitt's command, which was then nearly out of ammunition. The woods which we entered were on fire—the heat was excessive—the smoke arising from burning blankets, oil cloths, &c., very offensive—the dead and dying of the enemy could be seen on all sides enveloped in flames—and the ground on which we formed was so hot as at first to be disagreeable to our feet. Nothing daunted, however, the men took their positions without a murmur, and notwithstanding their previous hard marchings, desperate fighting, and sleepless nights, remained under arms again the whole of Sunday night in the front line, while heavy skirmishing was going on.

Never have I seen men fight more gallantly, and bear fatigue and hardship more cheerfully. I shall always feel proud of the noble bearing of my brigade in the battle of Chancellorsville, the bloodiest in which it has ever taken a part—when the 33rd discharged its duties so well as skirmishers, and with the 18th and 28th gallantly repulsed two night attacks made by vastly superior numbers, and when the 7th and 37th vied with each other as to who should first drive the vandals from their works.

Its gallantry has cost it many noble sacrifices, and we are called upon to mourn the loss of some of our bravest spirits. The fearless Purdie was killed while urging forward his men, the gentle but gallant Hill after the works had been taken, and Johnnie Young, a mere boy, not yet eighteen, but a brave and efficient Captain, fell at the head of his company. Capt. Kerr, Lieutenants Campbell, Bolick, Emack, Weaver, Bouchelle, Babb, Callais and Ragin, all fell in the gallant discharge of their duties, as also did J. Rooker Lane, of Co. E, 5th Virginia cavalry, who at the time was acting as my volunteer aid.

I cannot speak in too high terms of the behavior of the officers of this brigade. Col. Barber, though wounded, was from time to time with his command, giving all the assistance he could. Maj. Morris, wounded in the foot, left the hospital on horse-back, and assisted in reforming his regiment. Maj. Mayhew, after the left wing of the 33d was withdrawn, and Lt Col Cowan was wounded, gallantly commanded the skirmishers in the night attack, was wounded in the charge the next day, and is now thought to be in the hands of the enemy. Lt Col. Spear was wounded in one of the night attacks, and Colonels Avery and Haywood, Lt. Colonels George and Ashcraft, and Maj. Davidson in the charge Sunday morning. After the loss of so many field officers, Maj. Barry and Captains Harris, Saunders, Brown and Nicholson, rendered me great assistance. Capt. Saunders, in his official report, calls special attention to the efficiency of Lieuts E. Price and J. L. Farrow, of the 33d Regiment.

Lt. Bryan, ordnance officer, and Lt. Nicholson, Brigade Inspector, discharged their duties well, though the latter had but few "stragglers" and no "skulkers" to drive forward that I have yet heard of. I am specially indebted to my Aid-de-Camp, Lieut O. Lane, and to one of my couriers, Geo. E. Barringer, for the great assistance rendered me. They both bore themselves well under the hottest fires. My other courier was a poltroon, and has been sent back to his regiment.

The brigade loss is twelve Commissioned officers killed, fifty-nine wounded, and one missing; one hundred and forty-nine enlisted men killed, five hundred and sixty-seven wounded, and one hundred and twenty-one missing. Making an aggregate of nine hundred and nine.

Respectfully,
JAMES H. LANE, Brig. Gen.

CAPT. R. H. FINNEY, A. A. G.

OUR CAVALRY IN VIRGINIA.

The Petersburg Express has the following account of a handsome affair near Suffolk on the 17th inst:—

On Saturday at 2 o'clock, between 400 and 500 of Dodge's New York Mounted Riflemen left Suffolk, accompanied by two pieces of artillery. They reached Isle of Wight Courthouse Saturday night, and immediately threw out pickets.

On Sunday morning early, a squad of the enemy, 75 strong, started to find our pickets, six of whom, with five horses, were captured. A courier was immediately despatched to our Headquarters at Mill Swamp, for reinforcements. Capt. Moore, commanding at Mill Swamp, ordered 50 of the 3d North Carolina Cavalry (Col. Baker,) to start in pursuit and at once the gallant Carolinians were promptly in the saddle, leaving about 1½ o'clock. Upon nearing Carroll's bridge, only 3 miles from Isle of Wight, Dodge's 75 yankees were observed trotting leisurely along, with our captured pickets and two citizens of the county; who had been seized while going to Church.

The road being well protected by trees, and the soil sandy, our men got within 100 yards of the invaders, before they were discovered. The order to charge was given, and our informant states, that he never listened to such a ear-piercing yell as that given by the brave Carolina boys, when they stuck spurs to their horses, and with drawn sabres rushed to the conflict. Lieut. Henderson, who was in command, led the charge, and in a moment's time, the fight was raging hand to hand, sabres clashing, pistols firing, and our boys shouting at the top of their voices, "victory or death." In fifteen minutes the conflict was over, and the Carolina boys remained masters of the field, such of the yankees as were not killed and captured, taking to their heels.

Our loss is but three. Lieut. Wiggins was shot through the heart and instantly killed. A private, whose name we have been unable to ascertain, was also killed, and one other is missing, but he is supposed to have been lost in the woods, and may yet come in.

The enemy left 18 dead on the field, and we brought off 25 prisoners, 40 Sharpe's rifles, 18 horses, and several pistols and sabres. We also recaptured our pickets taken in the morning, and released the civilians from their captivity.

A private encountered a burly Irishman, weighing over 200 lbs., and for five minutes the struggle between these two was desperate and exciting, the Irish yankee being so close to the Confederate that the latter could not draw his sabre, while his antagonist was striking him ponderous blows over the head with a big unloaded pistol. This private, by a desperate effort, finally disengaged himself, and drawing his sabre, pierced the Irishman through and through the body, the weapon protruding several inches at the back. The recipient of this terrible thrust, tumbled from his horse, and expired instantly.

Knowing that a heavy force was at Isle of Wight C. H., only three miles distant, our men left the dead unburied, and hastened back with their prisoners and spoils.

One of the captives relates an amusing incident. He states that they were riding leisurely along, not dreaming of danger, when one of their number, a New York clerk, remarked, that he would give a $10 greenback, to see half a dozen rebels, as he really felt that he could whip that number. The remark had barely escaped his lips, when a most unearthly yell saluted their ears, and upon turning their heads, here came like an avalanche, not a half-dozen rebels, but what appeared to their bewildered gaze, 1000 of the bloody secesh. Singularly enough, as we are informed by this prisoner, the valiant New Yorker, who but a second before, had offered a premium for a look at the rebels, put spurs to his horse, and was out of sight in a twinkling.

Fight at Lewisburg.—On Friday night, the 10th inst., a cavalry force of the enemy, between five and six hundred, attempted to surprise and capture the battalion of Lt. Col Edgar, 300 strong, at Lewisburg, Greenbrier county. But it happened that the enemy were the party surprised, for when they got within about three miles of Lewisburg, at 1 o'clock in the morning, they were greeted with the fire of the battalion, which inflicted a loss upon the enemy of about 40 in killed and wounded—our loss none. The enemy retreated and did not have the pleasure of capturing the battalion and burning the town.

Richmond Enquirer.

Died Out.—The National Intelligencer establishment at Washington City, has recently been sold at auction, under mortgage, to Riggs & Co., Bankers, to settle up the estate of the late Joseph Gales. It brought $80,000.

CASUALTIES IN NORTH CAROLINA REG'TS.

Second N. C. T.—Col. W. R. Cox.

Field and Staff—Wounded: Col W R Cox, side, arm and hand; Liut Col W S Stallings, shoulder and thigh.

Co A—Killed: M V Barber, Adam Hauser, G M Clarks, A L Jarrell, Jno Poe. Wounded: Capt J R Waugh, Sgts W A Mitchell, —— Flippin, Corpls W Armfield and J L Forkner, P C Calicot, W G Case, W W Dennis, J R Jones, Levi Sills, C T Case. Missing: Sergt J E Bunner, Corpl J H Dix, J L Harden, A Harden, W S Redman, J T Lacy, D W Harley.

B—Killed: W G Flowers, W R Mears, Williamson Davis, Wiley J Todd, Jno Eatman. Wounded: Lieut G Fulghum, Sergt B H Boykin, J W Forbes, Jas Fulgham, Joe Boyette, N C Christmas, Jno Coleman, Ransom Davis, Taylor Eatman, Jno Flora, Jas Kinnant, Dempsy Morris, N Moore, Jr, Haywood Rose, B G Simpson, B Strickland, Wilson Tood, W G Trevathan, A J Dean, J W Hinnant.

C—Killed: R D Price, R J Martin, C Manning, J F King. Wounded: Capt W B Whitfield, Lieuts J J Bromn, Jno Jones, Sergts T C Ellis, T Jones, Corpl L Cherry, S L Bennett, W L Kelly, G D Mozingo, G Long, A B Taylor, J J Underhill, P H Wiggs, J E Wilson, J King, J R Rodgers, J R Overman, J C King. Missing: Corp H J Glisson, J J Bennett, J Fisher, A Herring, W Herring, J T Mathis, J T Jummerlin, E Winders, T J Hardison.

D—Killed: Sergt R S Louis, W B Moore, W Amerson, J G Barrow. Wounded: Lieut W H Applewhite, Corpl H J Jones, J G Amerson, Jacob Barnes, A F Boswell, J E Davis, A Eason, J W Fort, K Kitrell, Wm Mumford, H Ward, F Webb, N Webb, W Gurganus. Missing: Lieut Matt Manly, Corpl Jesse Barnes, Jas Lucas, B McDonough, Wm Smith, W T Laman.

E—Killed: Sergt M G Smith, S H Jeffries, H Rayner, T J Builard and N Baggote. Wounded: Lt J M Hobsop and Jno M Hobson, Sgts W D Smith, Jno Rooth, Jos Naylor, Searles Lewis, R Newell, W Codey, J T Warren, R Holley, J C McLemore, J Wrench, A King, S Merry, R Williams, R Autry, A Peoples, D J Wilson, J Thompson. Missing: Lt J T Traly, J Williams, J Dorothy and D Parrish.

F—Killed: Sergt B F May, W H Shuts, Noah Simpkins, S W Deal, Wm Jacobson, T P Flipers, H Gainey, W F Woods, B F Rouse, A J Arnold, W B Buller and J D Lanis. Wounded: W C Braver, Sergt Jesse Arther, A S Parris, S D Rouse, R R Heath, H S Hawkins, J A Yeer, W Williams, M J Williams, H Riggs, J M Pell, A M Willis, R Dinson, W H Witherington, M West, J Witherington, P Bennett. Missing: Capt A M Chaderick, Lieut S G Herritage, Sergts J W Kornegay, J Dew, Corpl J Wiggins, W Jackson, P Herdson, G Simmons, H Pate.

G—Killed: Sergt E F B Koonce, Lamier, J H Harris, D Morrison. Wounded: Lieut H A Sawyer, Sergts H C Huggins, A F Sawyer, Lewis King, W H Bishop, J Huggins, D J Green, Jno Sanders, C H Koonce, W A Lane. Missing: B B Heath, G W Rhodes.

H—Killed: Sergts E W Deford, F D Carraway, S C Parker; A Flating, Gray Holland, R M Massingale, H F Thompson, D J Thompson, W Sutherland. Wounded: Capt J P Cobb, Sgt J Elmore, Corp J R Crawford, A Peel, J A Blackman, Y C Blackman, C L Field, Lewis Graddy, Wm Graddy, J Hinson, J Wincey, W Sauls, J W Sanderson, Isaac Smith, A Talton, Haywood Taylor, W P Wise. Missing: Corp R F Gurley, S Graddy, J W Kennedy, A Wiggs, L H Whitfield.

I—Wounded: S Taylor, Sergt E W Salter, J P Darly, S A Mezingo, A B Powell, J F Rauls, J H Wade, A Witte, Ransom Essick.

K—Killed: Sgt B M Cook, Corp J Cherry, S O Hyman, R G Phillips, W F Priddy, C Parsons, R W Lisk and L Whitehurst. Wounded—Lts R D Hancock, W J Street, Sgts H Davenport, W R Bell, Corp R O Dowdy, C Birch, N Budd, W B Lueford, C M Jones, L J Moore, W Moser, L J Merritt, J B Oneal, Frank Siver, J G Perry, E R Roberson, J Lewis, W A Rutledge, J Smithwick. Missing: Sgt J L Jones, privates D E Humphries, R W Humphry, H J Hughes, C A Foulk, J B Shines and L C Landing.

Killed 56, Wounded, 155, Missing 49.

Fourth N C Troops—Col Bryan Grimes.

Field and Staff—Wounded: Col Bryan Grimes, painful contusion; Sgt Maj D C Styron, right foot shattered.

A—Killed: Capt W G Falls, Lt J P Cowan, Sgt W L Shafford, privates F J Carter, D F Fulbright, and G W Sprinkle. Wounded—Lt W F McKorie, Lt F D Carlton, Sgt W R Thompson, Corpl D C Hunter, Corpl T A Slakeleather, private R W Brawley, J J Bennett, W M Bruce, C W Barker, C D Conner, J A Ingram, T O Irvin, J W Johnson, R A Morris, P W Morris, J F Murdoch, J C McMaster, J B H Mayhew, R F Mayhew, J C Rumple, P A Shaver, J F Wallace. Missing: Corpl W S Allen, A Byers, J W Coan, J W Hobbs, J S Irvin, M Snow, C F Middleton.

B—Killed: Corp J B Hillard, J W Lee, J W Wilhelm and T A Hughey. Wounded: Capt J F Stancil, Lt J A Cowan, Lt J Barber, Sgt H C Miller, Corp N V Cowan, A P Thompson, M A Barnhart. Missing—Sgt D A Donahoe, Corp R A Mills, T S Byerly, G Jordan, G W Gibson.

C—Killed: Corp R T Kerr, B C Summers. H Summers, G W Herndon, J F Armstrong and G B Jordan. Wounded: Capt C S Alexander, Lt J A S Fiemster, Lt G A Andrews, Sgt W M Adams, Corp A M White, G W White, H B Erwin, F B Bailey, P W Swann, H A Goodman, J W Waugh, W S Waugh, Jas W Waugh, S L Wilson, J M Rickert, J A Reid, M P Bierd, T R Shefford, J B Sherrill, B B Combs, J C Turner, W Dobson, J A Lewis, R B Cook and Corp J N Brotherton. Missing: Sgt W F Fiemster, Sgt J A Holmes, Corp A L Summers, W W Chipley, M A C Claywell, J A Fiemster, A S Mills, L H Summers, S Herndon, A D Goodin, A F Lewis.

D—Killed:—Lt R A Best, Sgt B L Whitley. Wounded: Capt L Lewis, Sgt J Holmes, Sgt J H Pearsall, Corp J Williams, R Peal, R W Hudgins; H W Thompson, E Grant, J R May, J K Bunn, W D Pearsall, J Scott, E Cravin, W Wiggs, H J Roberts, J N Harris, E Myers, —— Wilson. Missing: Lt C Parker, Corp Casey, W S Anderson, Giles Kornegay, and J H Persall.

E—Killed: Sgt J H Legget, W R White, H R Moore, D W Forbes, J C Brown, D Brock and W R Remsley. Wounded: Lt T A Allen, Lt M F Williamson, Sgt T G Lee, Corp W R Cutrell, privates R Gibbons, T H Merry, J E Hodges, J H Brickell, G D Jefferson, J J Jefferson, J Brown, W F Beal, G Shepherd. Missing: Corp B F Whitley; J N Horkins, S Sell, R Rorter, W A Fry, A Pairo, W T Haggard.

F—Killed: Lt S Y Parker, Lt H V Stevens, privates R R Baker, H F Pridgers, A J Robertson and J W Wilkerson. Wounded: Sgt F P Fitzgerald, Sgt H H Burs, Sgt W H Burnes, Sgt W E Winstead, Corp J Gray, privates R Gordon, S M Scott, B Barnes. Missing: Corpl J Y Atkerson, Corp J H Marshbourn; E Flora, D G Jackson, F D Night, F Nixon, R Vick, J B Woodward, Jno B Woodward, J B Welles, J L Burton.

G—Killed: Corp F C Hall, W H Gaither. Wounded: Capt S A Kelly, Lt B J Smith, Sergts Mullican, E H Parker, Corps D J Smoot, J W Burk; J W Bechamp, J Clarey, J Craafile, S M Cunningham, E M Cunningham, S Davis, W Davis, J B Martin, N W Daniel, W A McCracker, J Wagoner, J M Furches, W Beek. Missing: B Strance.

H—Killed: J W Campbell, J G Cummings, J Dobson, T W Gaither, D Morgan, Geo Sheires, J L Walker. Wounded: Lt J A Summers, Sgt S H Bobbit, Sergt J H Thomas, Sgt J O Smith, Corps F M Ball, J G Powell; J W Robin, R S Bowers, E Campbell, B E Dillen, T W Edwards, B A Campbell, M Campbell, J N Goforth, W R Journey, S M Daniel, J A Wiesner, W Wrenn, J Farr, and W Forcum. Missing: N Holland, R W Nesbit, J Lemons, N York, F F Wooten, E L McHargue.

I—Killed: Lt J L Harrington; H H Barson. Wounded: Capt E S Marsh, Sgt R G Tuton, Corp D B Bennett, T M Swindle, Geo Abbott, G Daw, G W Rose, D Simmons, E J Daniel. Missing: Corporal J W Selby; J W Swindle, W G Wright, F B Guilford.

K—Killed: E T M Carter, C L Miller, W Jopey. Wounded: Lt A N Wiseman, Sgt Otho Holshouse, Corp A C Carter, L Bryant, R D Beady, H Castor, J Castor, L Holshouser, L Mabaley, M M Holshouser, Geo D Smuggs, L Turner, W B Treutman. Missing: N H Eller.

Killed 46, wounded 157, missing 58.

Twentieth N. C. Regiment.

Field and Staff—Wounded: Col T F Toon, and Adjt J F Ireland, missing, supposed to be wounded and taken prisoner.

Co A—Killed: J W Gordy. Wounded: Lt A M Wilhelm, Sgts J F Patterson and J F Williford, J M Carter, P F Faggert, D G Coleman. Missing: Corp'l V W Kestler, W H Bost, J L Groner, D G Coleman.

B—Killed: D L Barnhardt. Wounded: Corp'l Faggart, W H H Bangle, J C Blackwelder, G W Cross, S C Fulham, J F Kirksey, M O Spears. Missing: G F Barnhardt.

C—Killed: E Bullard. Wounded: Sgt S Stricklin, arm; Corp'l R Faulk, lost left arm; A Reynolds, breast; W H Daniel, hip; A King, hand.

D—Killed: Corp'l D Norris. Wounded: Sergt J B Skipper, J H Mills, J W Mills, C Carteret, J Howell, D Duncan, O Duncan, B Hinson, F Spivy. Missing: Corp'l W W Womble.

E—Wounded: Lt A D Hicks, Sgts N J Williams and J H Baker, Corp'l J C Killett, H Byrd, E J Cherry, E F Hicks, B F Millard, K Millard, M I Padgett, H Rogers.

F—Killed: Lt J J Wilson, Corp'l J C Carr, S Hall. Wounded: Lt A F Sauhon, Sgt B B Lewis, Haywood, Fisher, Thomas, L Owen, H W Hall. Missing: Corp'l T Sissoms, J H Sikes, L Faircloth.

G—Killed: Corp'l R F Dail. Wounded: Corp'l A Hewitt, J Leonard, W P White, T Russ. Missing: E Hans, A K Hewett, D M Williams, J W Leonard.

H—Killed: Sgt G R West, J J Williams, J R Boss. Wounded: J Hudson, jr, lost left leg; S Phillips, E Jackson, L Jackson, S Holder, L B Stith. Missing: J A West.

I—Killed: W A Naxgle. Wounded: Corp'l T J Holland, W I Johnson, M Royal, R T Cow, A Sellers. Missing: Corp'l C T Williamson, R Hall, D M Powell.

K—Killed: Lt E W Collins, A B Conner, Owen H Brown. Wounded: Capt Broadhurst, Sgt J P Cook, J J Ward, Joshua Williamson, Jas Dew, Thos Bullard, Jas Merritt. Missing: Sgt Colon Nobles.

Killed 15, wounded 69, missing 17.

57th N C Infantry.

Sergt B L Hopkins, Co D, flesh wound, head.

Private Clcen Cline, Co E, flesh wound, right leg.

Col A C Goodwin, knee, slightly; Adjt E A Sample, groin, severely.

A—Wounded: Capt W C Lord, Lieut J A Owen, Sgt W L Harkey, died; Corpl W C Crawford, W A Wise, C F Kluty, J W Thompson, O H Shoat, —— Lefosey, W G White, S S Steel, F H Everhardt, J Moore, D M Little, J Ritchie, J L Phillips, W R Mitchell.

B—Killed: T F Halbrooks. Wounded: Sergt C A Overcash, Corpl S Leonard and J M Carpenter, P S Overcash, M L Phifer. Missing: S W Overcash, A Overcash.

C—Wounded: Sergts Jas S Graham and Paul Peeler, Geo Blackwell, J M Corbie, W O Addleman, J A Peeler, J S Lorance, W L Clounce, A H Highly. Missing: Lt H D Varbel, S Peeler, Nathan Brown, D M Bastian, Eli Holhouser, Peter Albright, Wilson Lingle, E E Barringer, Benj'n Earnhard, Tobias Beaver.

D—Killed: S A Starbuck. Wounded: N W Blackburn, Jno P Flynt, David Harman, J C Hoover, Chas J Ogburn, W A Pegram, J M Rutledge, N S King, J C Vauton. Missing: W J Edmonson, L B Flynt, A Harmon, A P Young.

E—Wounded: Sergt A J Robinson, A S Harverson, David Pitts, Danl Pope, Franklin Pope, Jos Hoffman, L M E Hoffman. Missing: Corpl Jacob Antony, A A Bost, S M Starr, Henry Harrison.

F—Wounded: Sergt Q C Morrison, Sergt J W Bost, A J Cross, R E Harris. Missing: Lieut Wm Propst, Corpl J W Cope, Wm Beaver, J D Barrier, C F Caldwell, J M Faggart, J P Goodman, P N Hopkins, J W White.

G—Killed: Lieut J H Boyd, —— Hause. Wounded: Sergt W M Ramsey, Frank Wise, J M Propst, J F Beams, Caleb Furr, J D Shull. Missing: Lieut P W Carpenter, Allen Armstrong, Danl Sain, Jno J Cornwell, Absalom Wise, Danl Lingerfield.

H—Killed: Capt Wm Johnston. Wounded: H J Pinton, J P Webb, Isaac Munday. Missing: J Call, M J Kisar, Corpl Jas Clonts.

I—Killed: J E Adams, R A Mitchell. Wounded: E A Foster, A A P Fossett, J H Murphy, J G Ross, J M Smith. Missing: Corpl G W Kirkpatrick, B Cantwell, N Crawford, Thos Cook, J F Compton, G G Cobb, J W Trollinger, J M Wallace, John Turner.

K—Killed: Sergt T S Rice, —— Morgan. Wounded: Corpl C D Farris. Missing: Lieut G A J Sechler, E M Klutty, Jno Barger, Jas A Black.

Killed 9; wounded 71; Missing 51.

List of Confederate Prisoners.—WASHINGTON CITY, May 6, 1863.—To the Editor of the Whig:—You will confer a favor by publishing the following list of prisoners of the 4th N. C. T., taken on Sunday, 3d May, and request the North Carolina papers to copy.

Very respectfully,
CADER PARKER, 2d Lieut., &c.

Co A—Corpl W Allen, A Byons, O Middleton, J W Hobbs, Martin Snow, J T Urvin.

B—Sergt D A Donnahoe, Corpl R A Mills, slightly wounded in right eye; T S Lyerly, Geo T Jordan, Geo W Gibson, wounded in head slightly—conscripts.

C—Sergts R P Feimster and J A Holmes, Corp'l A S Summers, W M Chipley, A S Mills, A F Lewis, D A Goodin, S Henaron, M A Claywell, flesh wound in thigh.

D—Lieut Cader Parker, W Anderson, Giles Kornegay, A Wilson—the two last conscripts. (Wilson has taken the oath of allegiance to U S.)

E—Corpls B Whitley, Louis Bennett, Jno N Hawkins, David Brock, David W Forbes, Andrew Weaver, Wm R Moore, Jno Lilis.

F—Corpls J T Atkinson, slightly wounded in back; J H Mashbourn; Elvin Flora, Jno B Woodard, Jno L Burton, Langly Nixon, flesh wound in thigh; Jno P Wells, Robt R Vick, wounded in ankle; Jas B Woodard, slightly wounded in hip; D G Jackson, wounded in ankle; R Candon, wounded in arm.

G—L W Beck, J B Stroud.

H—J A McHargue, Ely McHargue, R W Nesbot, Avon York, F F Wooten, wounded in finger.

I—Danl Simmons, wounded in arm badly; Jno W Selby, J W Swindle, W J Wright, F B Guilford.

K—N A Eller, wounded in arm.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

FORT FISHER, May 20, 1863.

On the 6th of this month a party was given by the officers of this garrison, and at it were present a goodly number of ladies from the adjoining counties, who seemed to enjoy themselves very finely. As the affair is about to be forgotten I hope I shall not provoke the wrath of any person by penning a few lines in regard to parties generally.

In the first place I think that such amusements at a time like this are not only highly improper but exceedingly sorrowful to behold, and if every person would well consider the case in its true light I hope none would be found who are willing to spend their time in such frivolous employments.

How can any person, especially the ladies (who have ever been extolled to the skies for their exalted patriotism) have the heart to enter the ball room when they know not but at that moment a loving brother or father is weltering in his heart's blood upon some distant battle field.

Such may have been the case in the party just spoken of, for the smoke of battle still hovered round Marye's fated heights. "Stonewall," with a thousand other brave spirits, were wrestling in death agonies. Sadness had already spread its sable pall over many a once happy home. The agonizing parent, the frantic wife, and the despairing sister were wringing their hands in unutterable anguish over the sad news of their fallen loved ones. All this was taking place while here "there was a sound of revelry," the gay and thoughtless were whirling in the giddy dance, not knowing nor even seeming to care what was going on out of their immediate presence.

I hope this is the last occurrence of the kind we shall have down here, for surely everybody will consider and believe that this is not a time for such employments.

I was well pleased to see the ball room appropriated to much better use to-day. The Rev. Bishop Atkinson delivered to us all a very eloquent and impressive discourse, which was well attended and I hope profitably received, for our opportunities of hearing the gospel are seldom.

SOLDIER.

DEPOSITORY, C. S. A.,
FAYETTEVILLE, 25th April.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Treasury Notes, *not bearing interest*, dated prior to 1st Dec'r 1862, may be funded into Seven per cent. bonds or stock, until the 1st day of August 1863. After that date they are not fundable.

Treasury Notes not bearing interest, dated subsequently to 1st Dec'r 1862 and before the 6th of April 1863, may be funded in Seven per cent. bonds or stock, till the 1st day of August 1863, and after that day are fundable in four per cents.

Interest on interest-bearing Notes, accrued to 1st Jan'y 1863, will be paid at this Office, and annually thereafter.

W. G. BROADFOOT, Dep'y.
28-itA1

L. C. LINEBERRY & CO.,
Commission Merchants,
And Agents for the Steamer Kate McLaurin.
OFFICE FORMERLY OCCUPIED BY JAS. C. SMITH & CO
Water Street, Wilmington, N. C.
May 4, 1863. 26 il18tpd

EAGLE FOUNDRY.

THE undersigned is now prepared to make all kinds of Casting, DRY SAND, GREEN SAND, and LOOM WORK, BLOWING CYLINDERS, CAULDRONS, KETTLES, &c., of all sizes and shapes, particularly *RAIL ROAD WHEELS*. Having experienced workmen in the manufacture of Wheels, and being convenient to the Coal and Iron Mines, I am prepared to manufacture Wheels which I will warrant not to crack and equal to the Whitney wheel, or any in the Southern Confederacy. I am also prepared to make Chilled Tires for driving wheels, either solid or hollow.

Rail Road Companies from any part of the Southern Confederacy can be supplied by sending their orders. These wheels can be shipped to Wilmington, from thence to any part of the Confederacy.

DAVID ANDERSON & CO.
Jan 19 96-tf

WANTED.

TO Hire, a NEGRO BOY or MAN. Apply to
JAS. H. SMITH.
May 4. 26tf

AVON E. HALL,
Forwarding & Commission Merchant.

WILL give quick despatch to goods consigned to him. Particular attention given to all produce sent him for sale. Consignments of Naval Stores, for sale or shipment, solicited.
Wilmington, Jan'y 10, 1863. 93tf

THE WAR IN MISSISSIPPI.

A gentleman of Columbus, Ga., just returned from Jackson, gives to the Times some interesting particulars relative to the late capture of that city by the yankees:

It seems that on Tuesday, the 12th inst. a sharp contest was had with the advance force of Grant's army at Raymond, six or eight miles Southwest of Jackson. The enemy outnumbered us at least five to one. Our forces were compelled to fall back upon Jackson, which they did in good order, late at night. On Wednesday evening, just at dark, the train on which Gen. Johnston and staff had taken passage for Vicksburg arrived in Jackson, and the General remained over, superintending the movements of the troops. On Thursday morning, at about 9 o'clock, the enemy appeared in force a few miles South of Jackson; and attacked and drove in our pickets. Our force did not exceed 8000, and so rapid had been the movements of the enemy, that several of our regiments had not yet been arranged for action. The force of the enemy was estimated at 30,000. It seems to be the purpose of Gen. Johnston merely to delay the enemy's arrival in the city as long as possible, in order to allow our forces time to with draw our commissary and quartermaster stores.

There appears to have been no fighting but with artillery, and this at very "long taw." The majority of the public stores were removed, still a great quantity was destroyed by our men to prevent them from falling into the hands of the enemy. All the railroad rolling stock, &c., was removed.

The retreat of Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, when overwhelmed by superior numbers, from Jackson, to Canton, was certainly a master stroke of policy. Canton is twenty four miles North of Jackson, being the point of junction of the N. Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern and the Mississippi Central railroads, the latter connecting with the Memphis and Charleston railroad at Grand Junction. This was the only railroad communication available to the Yankee army at Jackson, and had Gen Johnston abandoned it by going either eastwardly or to Vicksburg, they could no doubt at once have proceeded to possess and ruin the railroad, via Canton to Memphis. They doubtless had no idea of his falling back to Canton, and were unexpectedly disconcerted by the movement.

Had they attempted to establish their line of communication with the Mississippi by the route by which they marched to Jackson, and endeavored to procure their supplies by an immense wagon train through the Mississippi and Big Black bottoms, they would either have been cut off by our cavalry and ambuscaders, or would have had to guard the route of fifty miles by an army as large as that at Jackson. Indeed, we do not believe that it would have been practicable to feed an army of forty or fifty thousand men at Jackson by means of a wagon communication of fifty or sixty miles, even if it had been unmolested.

We are not therefore surprised at the dispatch which informs us that the Yankees have evacuated Jackson, and we shall not be surprised to hear next that Gen Johnston is back at Jackson, or has sought the enemy still nearer Vicksburg, and that the "critical" position in that quarter is the one occupied by Gen. Grant.

The Raid through Mississippi.—The Yankees, under Grierson, have, at length, reached Baton Rouge, after having traversed the State of Mississippi from its extreme Northern to its Southern confines. The Jackson Mississippian thus acknowledges the humiliating fact:

The Colonel of the 17th Illinois Cavalry has achieved a success *without opposition*. He marched through the State of Mississippi, to our humiliation and disgrace, without let or hindrance. The citizens of *Georgia* choose to act differently. The *citizens* of Mississippi could have arrested Grierson's progress. The *citizens* of Mississippi could have given the Governor timely *information*. The *citizens* of Mississippi did neither.

Will our good friends allow us to tell them one of this very same Grierson's feats? The seventh Illinois cavalry, commanded by Grierson, started on pursuit of 31 pieces of fine brass artillery, which were misdirected and without support after the battle of Elkhorn. 120 Missouri infantry, after marching three days, and fasting and fighting thirty hours, formed a line of battle, received Grierson's charge, killed 40 of his men at the first fire, and sent the rest reeling and plunging back to Elkhorn, and then moved quietly off to join General Price. The artillery was saved. Grierson did not *try it* on any more. Capt. R. H. Carter, Captain (now Colonel) F. M. Cockerell, 2d Missouri, and Captain (now Lieutenant Colonel) Sentney, 2d Missouri, and this fragment of the 2d Missouri, disposed of Grierson in short order. Two hundred men, with shotguns, *sand in their gizzards*, taking advantage of position, could have arrested Grierson's march, and saved us this humiliation and the disasters that may follow.

The Enemy's Losses in the Late Battles.—The Washington Star says that Hooker estimates his entire loss, killed, wounded and missing, in the late battles, at 10,000. Whether this is Hooker's lie or the Star's, we do not know, but how certainly it is a lie, and how great a one, the reader will have some means of judging from the following, which we take from the Sentinel of Saturday:

"In the New York Times of the 9th we find the following figures:

The losses of the Sixth Corps (Sedgwick) amounted to	5,070
(or nearly one-third of the entire effective corps.)	
The losses of Sickles' Corps (the 3d) are, by the official returns, in killed, wounded and missing, (or fully 33 per cent. of the force brought into the field,)	4,874
The casualties in the three Divisions of the 11th Corps (Howard's) are stated in tabular form, and add up,	8,120
Total in three corps,	18,064

There were in all 7 corps. We find returns from no others in the papers before us. From the 2d Division of the 1st corps (Reynolds',) we have, however, the figures. The loss in that division was 1,107; indicating perhaps about 3,500 for the corps. Of the remaining corps, the 5th (Meade's) and 12th (Slocum's) were a part of the force that crossed at Kelly's Ford, and were probably in the heat of the battles; and, judging from the above figures, lost from three to five thousand each. The other remaining corps is the 2d, or Couch's.

We suppose that, taking the above figures as the basis, we should run no risk in stating the enemy's loss, by their *own confession*, as certainly not less than *twenty-five thousand*. From three corps and one division of a fourth they acknowledge 14,171. We believe that the loss will be more than thirty thousand."

The Herald of the 12th adds the losses in the 12th corps 3,148, and in one Division of the 2d, 1,330, making in all 17,551. There were seven corps engaged, and we have complete returns from only three, leaving two whole corps and parts of two others to be reported.

Promoted.—Brig. Gen. Edward Johnson, who was wounded in the battle of McDowell, reported for duty a short time since, and has been made a Maj. General.—*Richmond Whig.*

Well Put.—A Yankee puffer having stated that "Hooker's headquarters are in the saddle," the Mobile Advertiser observes: "To think of a General that didn't know his hindquarters from his headquarters expecting to whip Gen Lee."

FROM THE NORTH.

Northern dates are to the 19th inst.

From Vicksburg.—Reports of the success achieved by Grant's forces in their operations in the rear of Vicksburg were regarded at the War Department substantially correct. The reduction of Vicksburg considered likely in a few days. Private advices recently received from that quarter state that arrangements for the reduction of Vicksburg and capture of the rebel army are so complete that it cannot much longer hold out.

Vallandigham's Case.—Burnside's order recites the proceedings of the Vallandigham court martial, the finding of which is a sentence to close confinement during the war in some Fortress to be selected by the Commander of the Department. The order named Fort Warren as the place of confinement.

Anti-Lincoln Meeting in New York.—An immense meeting was held in Union Square, New York, on Monday evening under the auspices of the Democratic Union Association to protect themselves against the recent arbitrary acts of the Administration in suppressing the freedom of speech and of the press. There were four stands and speaking at all of them. The Herald says it was the largest meeting held in that city during the war.

One of the speakers said the Norbury of the present day was Judge Leavitt, who denied the right of *habeas corpus* to Vallandigham. Let him remind Lincoln that Cæsar had his Brutus, Charles the First had his Cromwell. Let him remind George the Third of the present day that he, too, may have his Cromwell or his Brutus. All the speakers denounced the administration, and were loudly applauded.

Foreign News.—The City of New York had arrived from Liverpool with dates to the 6th.

Minister Adams had addressed a deputation of the Trades Unionists, who presented an address sympathizing with the emancipation proclamation.

Adams expressed the hope that friendly relations would be continued between both countries. There was no nation for which the Americans entertained greater regard than for England. If the real sentiments of the people of each country could be clearly established he had no fear of the coming collision.

The Times is confident that neither England nor America wishes to go to war with each other, and says, "we must submit to certain interruptions in our trade in deference to the rights of a belligerent."

The reply of the Czar in regard to Poland is satisfactory to France, but unsatisfactory to England.

From Jackson and Vicksburg.—MOBILE, May 21.—The special reporter of the Advertiser at Jackson says that the latest advices from Vicksburg was on Tuesday night. In Saturday's fight we lost thirty pieces of artillery, spiked and abandoned. On Sunday the Federals advanced to take Big Black bridge, but were repulsed, and crossed higher up and took us in the rear. The bridge was burned and our works abandoned; loss heavy.

Vicksburg is closely besieged, the enemy closing in on every side.

Gen. Loring has assumed command at Jackson.

Another Arrival.—FORT FISHER, May 22.—Messrs Fulton & Price:—The steamer "Flora," Capt Masters, from Nassau, with a valuable cargo, came in safely this morning. The blockaders made an attack on her but were promptly driven off by the guns of Fort Fisher. The "Flora" brings news that the Iron-clad ram "Miriam," which Col. Crossan was expected to bring to the State of North Carolina, had gone back to England, the builders being required to deliver her in a Confederate Port.—*Wil. Journal, 22d.*

Promoted.—Sergt. Major H. McEachern, of the 51st, to Brevet Second Lieutenantcy in company D, same regiment. Lieut. McEachern served with the 24th in Western Virginia, and is a well-tried soldier.—*Raleigh Standard.*

$100 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, April the 10th last, my negro man TOM; said boy is about 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, about 30 years of age, weighs about 160 lbs, walks with his toes well out, mild spoken, medium color, wears his hair tied up with strings when he left, has a wife at William B. Surls; he is supposed to be lurking about there, or trying to make his way to the yankees. I will pay the above reward delivered to me, or lodged in any jail so I can get him. My Post office is Elevation, Johnston co., N. C.

JEREMIAH JONES.
May 18th, 1863. 31-3t*pd

Camp of Instruction N. C.
CAMP HOLMES, May 20, 1863.

SPECIAL ORDERS,
No. —.

IN accordance with General Orders No. 25, Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, Richmond, Va., the name of the following slave is published in order that his owner may come forward and claim the property, viz: "SAM," aged about thirty years, black complexion, 5 feet 8 inches high, property of Miss Emily Harway of Hertford county.

The said Sam was arrested on board of the steamer Emily, running from Norfolk, Va., to Newbern, N. C.

At the same time and place was arrested "BUSH CUFFEY" aged about 26 years, dark complexion, 5 feet 7 inches, who claims to be free.

By order of Col. PETER MALLETT,
Commandant of Conscripts for N. C.
J. N. PRIOR, Adjutant.
May 22, 1863 31-1m

LOST,

CERTIFICATE No. 14, issued 25th Jan'y 1853, for Two Shares of the Capital Stock of the Clarendon bridge Company. This is therefore to notify those concerned, that I shall apply for a duplicate Certificate.

J. M. JESSUP,
Adm'r of M. W. Jessup.
May 19. 30 3t

HORSE STOLEN!
$50 Reward!

ON last night some rascal entered my stable, 5½ miles North west of Hillsborough, and stole my HORSE. The horse is a dark bay, has a white spot in the forehead, with a scar on the rump. He is a large fine horse, and at this time is very valuable. When last heard from he was beyond Pittsboro', going in the direction of Fayetteville.

I will give fifty dollars reward for the delivery of the horse and evidence to convict the thief, or twenty-five dollars for any information that will lead to the recovery of the horse. WILLIAM WILKINSON.
Orange county, May 13, 1863. 30-4tpd
Presbyterian copy 4t.

NOTICE.

ON Saturday the 30th of May, I shall sell at my house, 7 miles above the Gulf, on the Plank Road, to the highest bidder, some 3000 pounds No 1 BOILER IRON, one BUGGY nearly new, one ROCKAWAY, the Wood Work of a large ROAD WAGON, some 500 pounds good SWEDE IRON. All persons wishing to buy will do well to attend the sale. I also have some 1300 pounds of BOILER FLUES that will not be sold at Auction, that I will sell privately. Any person wishing to buy will do well to call and examine for themselves. They are sound and suitable for other boilers. They are three inches in diameter and ten feet long. My address is Goldston, Chatham county. H. O. DUNLAP.
May 20. 30 2tpd

Eagle Foundry Castings.

A FULL supply constantly on hand and for sale by
PEMBERTON & SLOAN.
March 2. 7itf

WANTED TO HIRE.

A NEGRO Woman as Cook.
Also, a GIRL, about 13 years.
Address Box 2, at Post Office.
May 21. 30-2t

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, MAY 25, 1863.

THE RICHMOND ENQUIRER AND THE NORTH CAROLINA TROOPS.—We are glad to find the following handsome letter from "A Virginian" in the last Enquirer. It is a consolation to know, that however some of the Richmond papers may ignore the existence of the troops that bear the brunt of the battles and suffer the severest losses, Virginians who fight by their sides are more just, and volunteer to give our troops their proper credit.

But the Enquirer accompanies the letter by a very mean editorial. It says:

"The whole matter is a *small—a little affair;* and if the statement has been made, what wrong, what injustice has been done? If there had been "Marylanders and Virginians" in the division, would their presence have detracted from the North Carolina troops?"

Now this is an utter perversion of the truth. The gist of the complaint was not that Marylanders and Virginians were falsely stated to be in the division that did such glorious fighting, but that North Carolinians, 13 regiments of whom *were* in the division, were not mentioned at all.

The Enquirer endeavors to get out of the scrape by stating that its own correspondent did not write the article complained of. In this we believe it is right. It was the Dispatch, but the Enquirer copied the statement from the Dispatch.

The Enquirer says too that Gen. Rodes, a Virginian, "commanded and led the North Carolina troops," and that "all the country will ask of the N. C. troops is to follow where Gen. Rodes leads." He commanded them, it is true, but if "A Virginian" is to be believed, he did not *lead* them—our own Gen. Ramseur did that.

The North Carolinians at Chancellorsville.

CAMP NEAR FREDERICKSBURG, May 13, 1863.

To the Editors of the Enquirer:—Gentlemen:—There appears in your paper of the 5th inst., if I mistake not—I have not the paper before me now—a communication from one of your correspondents, giving an interesting account of the late battles near Fredericksburg. Gen. D. H. Hill's division, now Gen. R. E. Rodes', is properly mentioned, as having sustained the brunt of the conflict near Chancellorsville. It occupied the front of the line of battle, on the right of the plank road, looking towards Fredericksburg, and immediately opposed to that portion of the Federal line most strongly fortified. There was an error in the communication, no doubt unintentionally made, which, for the honor of a great State, that has most nobly borne her part in this great struggle for our independence, and has expended most lavishly her treasures and the blood of her noblest sons, I will endeavor to correct, confident that you will take pleasure in aiding me to perform this act of simple justice.

Your correspondent, after awarding just praise to this army, and particularly to this division, mentions that the latter is composed of Georgians, Alabamians, Marylanders and Virginians. It is in this statement that the error spoken of exists. Five brigades compose this division, commanded respectively by Generals Doles, Colquitt, Iverson, Ramseur and Col. O'Neal, the latter commanding the brigade formerly Gen. Rodes'. Doles' and Colquitt's are composed entirely of Georgians; Col. O'Neal's of Alabamians, Iverson's and Ramseur's of North Carolinians. There is not a regiment from any other State in the division. There is not a company or squad, so far as I can learn, from either Maryland or Virginia in any of the regiments composing it. Far be it from me to say anything which even by implication can tend to the disparagement of the brave troops from the last mentioned States, their prowess has been exhibited upon a hundred bloody fields. Nothing I can say can add to or detract from their deserved and well merited fame. But I thought it just and right that the credit due to the brave North Carolinians, in consideration of their unsurpassed heroism and unrivalled loss in the late contests, should not be given to others, and therefore I send this communication.

Of the conduct of the whole division, in the late battles, I have heard naught but praise, and I will mention the part borne by a single North Carolina brigade, as an evidence of what the brave sons of that noble old State have done. I mention this brigade particularly, because it is the only one of whose conduct I was in a great measure an eye witness, and, therefore, am confident of the truth of what I report.

Gen. Ramseur's brigade went into action on Sunday morning with something over fourteen hundred men, and assisted some of the other brigades of the division in attacking the enemy and driving them from their intrenchments. The conflict lasted here some two hours or more, and was most terribly severe. Any one who has seen this portion of the battle ground, must be struck with the tremendous advantage the enemy had in position. They fought behind breastworks formed of layers of timber, filled in with earth. The ground for a considerable distance in front of them covered with timber forming an almost impenetrable abattis. It is really wonderful that they could ever have been dislodged and driven out, but they were. The brave North Carolinians advanced steadily under a most galling fire of musketry and artillery, surmounted all obstacles in front of the breastworks of the enemy, and compelling them to flee in rout and disorder, leaped over their parapets and stood in their strongholds. Now came a pause; of the fourteen hundred composing this gallant brigade, when it entered the action, *eight hundred and four had fallen upon the field!* The gallant Ramseur and other officers, looking around upon their thinned ranks, grasped each other's hands in silence and burst into tears. Surely such officers and such men deserve, at least, their just meed of praise, and North Carolina may ever be proud of such heroes.

Gen. Ramseur, not yet recovered from a severe wound, received at Malvern Hill, which deprived him of the use of the right arm, led his brigade into action, and although painfully wounded again in the foot, remained the entire day with his command. That night faint and prostrated with pain and fatigue, unable to sit his horse, he went to the rear by order of his superior officer.

I have now, Messrs. Editors, endeavored, very imperfectly I know, to correct the error of your correspondent. The entire Confederacy can justly be proud of the army of Northern Virginia, and of no portion of it more than that which hails from the Old North State.

A VIRGINIAN.

A GALLANT AFFAIR.—The reader will find two accounts—one from the Petersburg Express and the other from a correspondent of our own—of a very gallant skirmish by 60 of our cavalry on the Blackwater, (including a part of Murchison's cavalry,) in defeating a yankee force three times as great as their own, killing, wounding and capturing almost as many yankees as their own force numbered. This was a glorious *first* fight.

A DISASTER.—It will be seen by the letter of "Long Grabs" that a large portion of the 56th Regiment has been captured at Gum Swamp. One of the companies, (Capt. Roberts's,) and the section of Starr's Battery, are from this place, and there is great anxiety to hear further. As the letter was written a few hours after the battle, and our men were constantly coming in, we hope the number captured will prove to be less than supposed. We shall doubtless soon have full particulars from our correspondent "Long Grabs," as well as from the Junior Editor of this paper, whose position as Adjutant will give him the best opportunity to know the fate of every man in the regiment.

NORTH CAROLINA LOSSES.—In our last we gave a tabular statement of the casualties in eighteen North Carolina regiments, which we had published up to that date. To day we add four other regiments, summing up so far as follows:—

	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.
Eighteen reg'ts as before,	418	1966	392
2d reg't,	56	155	49
4th "	46	157	58
20th "	15	69	17
57th "	9	71	51
Total in 22 reg'ts,	544	2418	567

In all, 3529, with several regiments to be heard from. The Enquirer's statement of casualties in the whole army was 7,500.

CONFEDERATE MONEY.—We learn that some persons are pretending that after the 1st of August next Confederate Treasury notes will be worthless. This is of course either a mistake or a pretence. They will be just as good after August as now—and perhaps better—with this exception, that after that date one kind of those notes, viz: those dated Sept. 1, 1861, will not be fundable, that is, a holder of such notes will have no right, as he now has, to invest them in Confederate bonds. The effect of this will be, not to make the notes worthless, but that they will not circulate, as people will *prefer* to take notes issued since Dec. 1st 1862, which by law *are* fundable. The government has made notes of previous date uncurrent, (not worthless,) because it wished them all withdrawn from circulation by funding before August 1863. From present appearances they will be mostly funded by that time; and the alarm in regard to them will do that much good.

Let us hear no more about the worthlessness of Confederate notes. If anything in the Confederacy is of worth, these notes are. Destroy the Confederacy, and you destroy the value of Confederate notes. Maintain the Confederacy, and you maintain the value of its notes. **He is an enemy to both who depreciates either.**

FROM THE NORTH CAROLINA SOLDIERS.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

KINSTON, May 22d.

Messrs Editors:—The enemy advanced to-day on our outposts on the Dover road at Gum Swamp. The 56th Reg't was stationed there; Colonel Faison commanding, supported by 6 or 8 companies of the 25th. Fully half of the 56th have been captured, perhaps more. Col. Rutledge of the 25th got all his men away safe. Only three companies of the 56th got out, Lane's, Harrill's and Grigg's, but large squads from all the others escaped, and many still come in. There was not much fighting and not many killed or wounded of our men or the enemy. Lt. Ray of Orange, of Capt. Graham's Co., was killed. The 56th escaped through swamps, and many have been most of the day coming through swamps and mud. Several lost their accoutrements in their retreat.

The enemy were five regiments, with some cavalry, and perhaps artillery, all under command of Gen. Jones of Pa., a bold, skilful and competent officer. We were informed of their advance last night, as our cavalry pickets 4 or 5 miles below had been driven in, and the enemy was expected to advance in force early this morning. Our entrenchments had been somewhat enlarged since the skirmish there with the 56th some two or three weeks ago. Most of the men were just over Gum Swamp and on both sides of the Dover Road on the left of the railroad, a few yards in advance of where they were in the previous fight. About day-light the enemy showed himself in front, but not in very large force, and scattered around in sight from the railroad away to the Swamp on our left. The enemy did but little if anything in our front, but kept up a fire from the Swamp on our left. Our men fired occasionally, more because they could do nothing else and remain behind their breastworks. About 10 o'clock everybody was startled by volley after volley poured right into our men by two or three regiments of yankees drawn up directly in our rear, commanding every avenue of retreat. There was no alternative but a retreat and each man to take care of himself. Most of the firing was done at this time by both sides, and most damage done. The 25th being farther to the rear were not so entirely flanked and surrounded, and by skilful management all escaped. One gun of Starr's battery was at the breastworks and was captured, with 6 splendid horses. Lt. Whitmore and 12 men (among them John Dobbin of your town) were with the gun and were probably captured. It is said they stood manfully at the gun till the last. Adj't Hale of the 56th had a ball to pass through his coat sleeve, grazing his arm; after a long and tiresome retreat he came out safe with 22 men. The 56th lost its ordnance wagon, medical wagon and 2 ambulances, with their teams and contents. Baggage &c. saved.

The enemy then advanced up some two miles and fell back, pursued by our reinforcements, and Gen. Hill is still following them, shelling them. He intends to pursue them below Core Creek.

Citizens say they saw 175 of our prisoners going on with the yankees, but they probably took more than that. It is thought the enemy got round in position in our rear during the night. It has occasioned su[illegible] why the enemy should be able to so completely surround our picket post with such a force without their knowing it. It was certainly a very unfortunate thing, and it is to be hoped will not occur again. Definite information cannot be had now, and when the facts all appear you can get a more satisfactory account.

They got in rear by flanking our right and coming through the creek. They came very near capturing Gen. Ransom and staff, reconnoitering.

Truly, LONG GRABS.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

CAMP OF SQUADRON 3D N. C. CAVALRY,
BLACKWATER, VA., May 20, 1863.

Messrs. Editors:—I presume there is no better medium through which the "Highland Rangers" can communicate with their friends at home than the columns of your popular sheet. I propose then, if you will give me a "permit," to put down something of our doings and whereabouts. Our venerable Captain, Alex. Murchison, resigned some weeks ago on account of ill health, and the command consequently devolved upon our first Lieut. T. Jeff. Brooks. But the Regiment is now in rather a fix, for all of the company officers except those of Co. H, (Capt. Moore,) who were here on detached service, were arrested two weeks since by Col. Baker, for petitioning him *to resign.* It is not my province to give their reasons for so doing; it is sufficient to say that Col. Baker is not at all popular in the Regiment. Our company (D) was then ordered to report to Capt. Moore at this point, 35 miles distant from Franklin, under command of a Sergeant. The Captains and 1st Lieutenants are now in Petersburg; the other officers being for the present with their respective companies.

Our squadron for the present consists of Co. D, Co. G, Capt. Moore, and Co. H, Capt. Smith.

Last Sunday evening, the 17th inst., we had quite a lively time with the yankees in the way of a skirmish. About 3 o'clock p. m., one of our pickets ran into camp, which was back 10 miles from picket post, saying that the enemy had dashed upon our pickets unexpectedly and in force, capturing 5 men and 6 horses, dispersing the others. We immediately saddled and were off after them, though we numbered only one-third of the enemy. Putting spurs for 12 miles we overtook or came in sight of the enemy, who were marching leisurely along boasting that they, 175 strong, had captured 5 rebels. The charge was ordered, and with a yell such as I never heard before our boys swept down upon the enemy. Then a scene began which pen cannot describe.—With pistols and double barrels and sabres, hand to hand frequently, we struggled with all who fought and pursued the flying. This slaughter extended over a mile of the road. The yankees again made a stand in a field, and only about 20 of our men came up to this last dash. In the midst of leaden hail, this little band, with "double barrels," and pistols snatched from prisoners in the road passed over, we routed the now panic stricken foe, emptying saddles as fast as we emptied guns. The little squad was too much exhausted to pursue farther. Besides we did not consider it safe, as the sequel showed, for after all was settled down we learned that a little lower down we would have met a fresh foe and artillery. We then gathered up the spoils and began to fall back, knowing that we had achieved a great victory.

But who of my friends is killed? was the first inquiry of your correspondent. Where the fight was hardest and the balls flew thickest, there lay our comrade, Neill A. Kelly of Cumberland, a young man of unsullied character, loved by all who knew him, cold in death. He fell with his face to the foe, bravely doing his duty. Peace be to his remains, and a balm to his heart-broken parents. Farther back, Lt. Wiggins, of Capt. Smith's Co., fell mortally wounded. His company has lost a good officer, his country a gallant soldier. This was the extent of our loss—two killed, none wounded. Lt. Buhmann of your town had his coat on his shoulder cut by a ball, also a ball passed through his horse's ear. Lt. Ray's horse lost one eye by a ball. Private Oliver Pearce of your town had his horse's leg broken. This was the sum total of loss on our side. The enemy lost: Killed, 1 Captain, 2 Lieutenants and 12 privates and non commissioned officers; wounded 10, prisoners 25; making a total of killed, wounded and prisoners of 50—a loss about equal to our entire force. Besides, we recaptured our prisoners and horses, and brought off near 20 of their horses, with carbines, pistols and sabres, nearly enough to arm our own men present. As to hats and "blue caps," they lay in the road for miles as thick as "blackberries in June." I shall not try to say who did best. All did well, except a few who found it too convenient to *take care of the prisoners* and to plunder.

To sum up: The enemy had 175 men; we about 60. The facts in the case are before you—all can form their own opinion of the fight. 'Tis true the enemy say we had 300 men, but I have written as near the facts as possible, with the best facilities of ascertaining them. All is again quiet. It would be well perhaps to state, that the affair came off below Smithfield, about 10 miles above Suffolk.

Truly yours,
PARTICEPS.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

HEADQUARTERS, HARRINGTON LIGHT ARTILLERY,
South Quay, Va., May 17.

Messrs. Editors: You will perceive we are again at our old position. We fell back from Suffolk on the night of the 4th inst., marching all night, reaching the Blackwater about sunrise next morning where we formed line of battle, as couriers from the rear reported we were pursued. It proved however to be false, for our rear guard arrived and crossed the river without molestation from the enemy.

We were not out of Nansemond county before the rascally and cowardly foe who seems to have no manly and brave impulses, commenced an indiscriminate and general house burning for miles around Suffolk; and even threatened to burn every house in the county that sheltered a single Secessionist or Southern sympathizer; but their "bark is muckle waur than their bite" in this matter at least, for they are too cowardly to come within reach of Gen. Jenkins.

Their barbarities are unprecedented in the history of civilized warfare, turning (as they do) women and children out of their homes and burning them before their eyes. But of all the diabolical crimes against humanity and civilization which they have committed about here, one instance "Out Herods Herod." It requires no comment and need only be told to excite the disgust and indignation of every man, woman and child in the South, or indeed in the world, who has any of the *instincts* of humanity.

A Mr. Bird, who, before the evacuation of Norfolk, lived with his family a few miles from Suffolk, when the enemy came into Nansemond county was forced to leave his home and family to avoid arrest by their prowling and thieving parties, came across the Blackwater and stopped in this neighborhood, where he had occasional opportunities of hearing from his family, by means of an only son, a boy of about twelve years, who knowing the yankees' lines and picket posts, used to evade their vigilance and meet his father at this place. When Gen. Longstreet crossed the river and marched upon Suffolk, Mr. B returned to his home in time to bury his only daughter just budding into womanhood, and who from her sprightliness and beauty was the admiration of many warm hearted friends and acquaintances and the idol and pet of his household. He remained at home until our forces fell back to this line when he returned here. He had not been six hours from home when a scouting party of the enemy rode up to his house and ordered his wife and son to come forth, which of course they could not disobey. They told Mrs. B. she might get out her furniture, that they were going to burn her house. Her tears and entreaties availed nothing with such wretches, and she proceeded, unaided except by her little son, to remove a few articles of furniture and wearing apparel, among the latter a trunk containing the clothing of her lately deceased daughter. After allowing the poor woman to toil until their patience and time was exhausted, and herself overcome with weariness, the incarnate devils smashed the furniture, which she had toiled so hard to remove, into fragments with axes, and threw it back into the house to which, as well as to every building on the place they applied the torch and while the flames leaped and crackled above and around them tore open the trunk of her dead daughter, taking out her clothing and dividing it among themselves put on the various articles as they could, upon their persons, and mockingly danced around the agonized and afflicted parents; and finally arrayed a negro woman on the place in such of the clothing as she chose and tearing the remainder to tatters rode away, taking the negro with them and leaving the broken hearted and defenceless woman alone amid the ruins of her home, bidding her begone to the rebels, and tell them, they intended to serve them all in the same manner. Mrs. B. and son reached our lines the second day after.

On the 14th inst., a force of the enemy made its appearance some four or five miles in front of Franklin, tearing up and destroying the iron on the Seaboard road east of here. The 1st, 5th and 6th South Carolina and Hampton Legion with two batteries of Light Artillery crossed the river and have been skirmishing with them trying to draw them forth from an unassailable position which they have taken up. We look for a fight with them if we can get them out, but as they are doing no particular injury where they are Gen. Jenkins will not sacrifice his men by an attack, but will watch and bide his time while they improve their health in the swamps around them. Their force is variously estimated at from 10 to 15,000, though they have probably not more than 6000 all told.

Yesterday about 2 p. m., while we were lounging about in the shade at our post prandial siesta, a courier came whipping and spurring into camp, pale with excitement and in language inarticulate almost, informed us that the long looked for gunboats were coming and were very near too.

"Hitch up," was the cry. And soon "Drivers mount," rang through the line, followed by the commands "By piece from the right front into column, march." "Trot—march," and away sprang our teams with the guns. Arrived at the bend of the river we found the boats right upon us and though we were within 300 yards of them not a shot was fired by them. "What can it mean," was the question. "Why don't they fire," "Why don't the Captain go into battery?"

There was a flag of truce flying at the bow of both, and a Confederate flag over the Stars and Stripes reversed at the stern. They came on, after hailing our riflemen and telling them not to fire, and proved to be two yankee mail boats captured, one on the Dismal Swamp Canal and one in the Sound, by thirty Partizan Rangers commanded by Capt. Elliot of Pasquotank. The Captain (who with his company, has been for some time acting as an independent or guerilla corps but a week or two since regularly mustered into service as Partizan Rangers) having informed himself of the days of passage of the Norfolk and Roanoke Island and Newbern Mail boats, posted 30 of his men on the banks of the Dismal Swamp Canal, and when the boat came along (last Friday the 15th inst.) they suddenly appeared and ordered the astonished captain to "come to and put a plank ashore for them," which order was promptly obeyed and they stepped aboard and took possession of the boat, 21 prisoners, including one U. S. Navy Surgeon, and the crew, and several large sacks of Mail matter destined for Newbern, Washington and Fort Macon.

Heading their prize down the canal, for the Sound, they soon met the boat from Roanoke Island, with large mails for the North via Norfolk, which they boldly boarded, and took possession of and then started both boats for the Blackwater, arriving here as before stated next day, delivering their prizes and prisoners to the military authorities here.

It was a bold stroke and most gallantly done, as these boats not unfrequently carry small bodies of troops, and too much credit cannot be awarded to Capt. Elliot and his brave men.

The Captain is a very small man; as one of his privates said "not bigger than three cents' worth of soap, after a hard day's washing," but he has proven that he has energy, and pluck to annoy the yankees, and will no doubt give them some trouble in Pasquotank yet.

In this connection I must say that there are not a few field officers and Post Commandants who need a lashing for the perfect coolness and complete disregard of decency and honesty they evince in taking possession of the hard earned prizes of more daring men; but of this more anon.

Respectfully, &c., L. H. W.

P. S. I have just reached Franklin and have opened my letter to announce the capture by a party of scouts from Gen. Davis' Brigade of one Captain of Artillery, one Surgeon and one Orderly of the yankee army, some miles in rear of the enemy's forces now before this place. They are now in my presence. L. H. W.

To Conscripts.—Judge Pearson of this State having decided that parties furnishing substitutes over thirty-five years, when the conscription only extended to that age, do not become liable themselves on account of their substitutes becoming liable under a subsequent call, we are authorized to state that the Confederate authorities do not regard Judge Pearson's opinion as authority, and that persons who have obtained substitutes, but subsequently become liable through the liability of the substitutes, will be required either to enter the army or procure new substitutes over the age of the present call.

Wilmington Journal.

We are astonished at the above notice, supposing it to emanate from officers of the Confederate government. Can it be possible that the military seriously intends to override the civil authority in North Carolina? The idea is almost incredible. But we warn all who have such an outrage in contemplation, that it is Gov. Vance's sworn duty to see that the laws be executed in North Carolina, and *he will most surely do it,* and do it with the hearty approbation and aid of the people. There is no higher law in this State than the decisions of the highest Judicial officers. There is in existence no tribunal of higher authority; and there has been no decision in conflict with that of Chief Justice Pearson, either by a high or low tribunal. But "the Confederate authorities do not regard Judge Pearson's opinion as authority"!! Indeed! And pray who are these "Confederate authorities" who presume to set aside the highest Judicial authority of a State, without legal process or a pretence of a legal decision against the correctness of that authority? If we hope or expect to retain any rights, and would not sink to a level with the down-trodden yankees, we must not and will not submit to a subversion of the civil authority in this State by the military.

Besides the impudence of such a disregard of the Chief Justice's opinion, there seems to us to be a deal of folly too. A single case has come to trial before the Chief Justice. Perhaps there may be fifty or a hundred more in the State. And for so small an addition to the ranks of the army, "the Confederate authorities" propose to inaugurate a conflict with the State of North Carolina, and to set an example of contempt for Judicial authority, which, if permitted to pass unrebuked, will be subversive of the rights of the State and of its citizens. "The Confederate authorities" would do well to think of the result of the controversy with the State of Georgia, when, with far more of reason and law on their side, they backed out before the determination of Gov. Brown. Let them be assured, that the Governor of North Carolina will not be any the less determined to preserve an affirmed Judicial right, than was the Governor of Georgia to maintain his own unsupported opinion.

PROMOTED.—Capt. C. G. Wright of this town, late of the Staff of Gen. Robertson's Cavalry Brigade, has been promoted to a majority and assigned to the command of a battalion of infantry in Gen. Hill's Department.

THE TAX LAW.—Inquiries have been made of us as to the exact time when this law went into operation, as some of the taxes date from that time. We see by the official publication that it was approved on the 24th of April.

We publish the act in full on the outside of the Semi-Weekly Observer. It would exclude too much of current news to publish it in the Weekly paper. But as we shall continue it for some time as standing matter in the Semi-Weekly, persons who wish a copy can procure one of that issue.

UNPARALLELED ACHIEVEMENT.—In Gen. Lane's official Report to Gov. Vance of the part taken by his Brigade in the late battles near Fredericksburg, it will be seen that a North Carolina Lieutenant and four of his men captured an entire Pennsylvania Regiment.

GENERAL PEMBERTON.—This officer is now the subject of abuse in nearly all quarters. Better wait a little while until we *know* something. He *may* be incompetent, or a traitor, as some are not slow to say, but we shall know all about it soon, and when we do know it will be time enough to denounce him. He is said to have Gen. Johnston's fullest confidence. He is known to have the President's.

JUSTICE TO THE ENQUIRER.—A statement of the composition of D. H. Hill's old Division and its share in the late Battles, attributed in our last to the Richmond Enquirer, should have been credited to the Richmond Dispatch, though not much to its credit.

The Whig, we are glad to see, is republishing from the North Carolina papers lists of casualties among our troops. Its readers will thus learn how much of the fighting fell to their share.

The Dispatch, too, comes to us with a compliment to Manly's Battery as having done noble service in the late battles.

FREEDOM OF SPEECH.—The Germans of St. Louis, Mo., compose probably a majority of the citizens of that great city. They took it into their heads lately to hold a meeting with the avowed purpose of recommending the removal of Gen. Halleck as Commander-in-Chief of the yankee army, and a reconstruction of Lincoln's Cabinet, with a view, apparently, to the advancement of their great favorite Fremont. Before the meeting the yankee Gen. Davidson, commanding in that city, wrote a note informing the leaders that they must discard from their proceedings anything relating to the removal of Gen. Halleck! But the Germans refused to be dictated to. They passed all the resolutions originally contemplated, and added another, solemnly protesting against any abridgement of the liberty of speech guarantied by the Constitution, by the military authorities.

If this had been done by native American citizens, no doubt their meeting would have been interrupted and they turned out of doors by the military. But as the Germans and the Irish compose the yankee army which does the fighting, it appears to have been deemed impolitic to interfere.

THE YANKEE CONSCRIPTION LAW.—The yankee Secretary of War has decided that the Government is *not* required by the conscription law to discharge from conscription any person who may pay $300 for exemption. The law is construed to be permissive, not mandatory—the Government *may* receive $300 and discharge the man if it be thought expedient.

SALEM FEMALE ACADEMY.—We have received the Annual Catalogue of this venerable Institution, (printed by Messrs. Blum in a style equal to the best in peace times.) The Faculty number 31, and the students 310, the latter from the States as follows: North Carolina 118, besides 51 from Salem, Tennessee 32, Georgia 24, Virginia 21, Alabama 19, Mississippi 18, South Carolina 15, Florida 9, Texas 4, Louisiana 2, Arkansas 2.

DEATHS OF SOLDIERS.—At Weldon, 9th inst., of typhoid fever, John R. Crowder, in the 22d year of his age, a member of Capt. Nichols' Co.

On the 13th Feb'y, in hospital at Danville, Richard Wesley Gates, of Forsyth county, in the 21st year of his age.

At General Hospital, Wilmington, on the morning of the 16th inst., of bilious fever, in the 24th year of his age, John S. Tew, of Sampson County, a member of Co. K, 51st Reg't N. C. Troops. Again has death claimed another noble companion and good soldier from our ranks.

Killed on the 17th inst., in a skirmish near Smithfield, Isle of Wight, Va., Neill A. Kelly, of "Highland Rangers," Capt. Murchison, Co. D, 3d Reg't N. C. Cavalry, and only child of Wm. John Kelly of Cumberland county. Mr. Kelly was killed instantly while charging the enemy—a ball piercing his heart. He was much beloved and respected by his entire company for his good moral character in Camp and his gallantry in time of action. The officers and men of his company deeply sympathize with his bereaved parents in the loss of so noble and good a man. His remains were brought through this place on Saturday in charge of two of his late comrades on its way to his home. A COMRADE.

May 23.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Again is old Cumberland called upon to mourn the loss of one of her sons who was as true a patriot as she contained, DAVID T. HOLLINGSWORTH. As proof of his patriotism he volunteered when the business that he was engaged in cleared him from the service. His conduct as a soldier I cannot better describe than by an extract from a letter from a comrade:

"On the first of May our Regiment left camp for the battle-field. David was with us, well and in fine spirits. We reached the place of destination Saturday evening 2d, went into the engagement about three hours by sun, fought until night. Sunday morning 3d, we renewed the engagement; David went with us; we charged their breastworks and went over; David was among those that went over loading and firing. A ball struck him above the left eye, killing him instantly. It is not worth my while to try to describe to you his bravery, for he had but few superiors in that respect."

A FRIEND.

Gen. Gustavus W. Smith, late of the army, has been appointed President of the Etowah Iron Company, in Georgia, with a salary of $7,000 a year and a gift of $25,000 of the stock of the company.

Rumor.—We hear a rumor this morning, that the steamer "Pet," from this port, had been captured by the blockaders after crossing the bar.—*Wil. Jour., 23d.*

MARRIED,

On the 12th inst., by Rev. C. N. Morrow, Mr. HUGH L. BROWN and Miss MARTHA W. BROWER, all of Randolph, N. C.

Presbyterian please copy.

In Edgecombe county, on the 13th inst. at the residence of the bride's father near Tarboro', by Elder Jno. H. Daniel, Capt. CHARLES H. BLOCKER to Miss SALLY ANN CROMWELL, daughter of Col. Elisha Cromwell.

DIED,

Of cancer of the face and head, at the residence of P. C. Sanders, of Sanders' Hill, Montgomery county, on the 7th inst., LUKE SANDERS, in the 96th year of his age. Mr. Sanders had been a consistent and acceptable member of the Baptist Church for upwards of 30 years. Although his sufferings in the flesh were severe, he seldom complained, and when the appointed time had come, the spirit left without a struggle.—Com.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

I WILL open the EAGLE HOTEL for the reception of Guests the first of June, and I hope to be able to entertain from seventy-five to a hundred persons during the Summer.

In connection with this large Hotel, I have a number of Hacks, Carriages, Buggies and Saddle Horses that my guests can get at a minute's notice.

J. M. BLAIR,
Proprietor Eagle Hotel, Asheville, N. C.

May 18, 1863. 31tf

CARRIAGE AND HARNESS FOR SALE.

A Large second-hand CARRIAGE, with seats for six persons. Also, a set of DOUBLE HARNESS, very little used. E. J. HALE.

May 25.

LATEST FROM THE NORTH.

Northern papers of the 20th have been received at Richmond.

The Vallandigham Excitement in New York.—A great meeting was held at Albany on the night of the 16th inst., at which strong resolutions were adopted and speeches made. But the most important feature was the following letter from Gov. Seymour:—

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, May 16.

I cannot attend the meeting at the Capitol this evening; but I wish to state my opinion in regard to the arrest of Mr. Vallandigham. It is an act which has brought dishonor upon our country. It is full of danger to our persons and our homes. It bears upon its front a conscious violation of law and justice. Acting upon the evidence of detailed informers, shrinking from the light of day, in the darkness of night, armed men violated the house of an American citizen, and furtively bore him away to military trial, conducted without those safeguards known to the proceeding of our judicial tribunals. The transaction involved a series of offences against our most sacred rights. It interfered with the freedom of speech; it involved our rights to be secure in our homes against unreasonable searches and seizures; it pronounced sentence without trial save one which was a mockery—which insulted as well as wronged. The perpetrators now ask to impose punishment, not for an offence against law, but for the disregard of an invalid order, put forth in the utter disregard of all the principles of civil liberty. If this proceeding is approved by the Government and sustained by the people, it is not merely a step towards revolution—it is revolution. It will not only lead to military despotism—it establishes military despotism. In this aspect it must be accepted. If it is upheld our liberties are overthrown; the safety of our persons, security of our property, will hereafter depend upon the arbitrary will of such military rulers as may be placed over us, while our constitutional guarantees will be broken down. Even now the Governors and Courts of some of the great Western States have sunk into insignificance before the despotic powers claimed and exercised by military men who have been sent into their borders. It is a fearful thing to increase the danger which now overhangs us by treating the law, the judiciary, and the State authorities, with contempt. The people of this country now wait with the deepest anxiety the decisions of the Administration upon these acts. Having given it a generous support in the conduct of the war, we pause to see what kind of Government it is for which we are asked to pour out our blood and our treasures. The action of the Government will determine in the minds of more than one-half of the people of the loyal States whether this war is waged to put down rebellion at the South or destroy free institutions at the North. We look for its decision with the most solemn solicitude.

HORATIO SEYMOUR.

Many other bitterly denunciatory letters were read. Among the writers was ex-Gov. Washington Hunt, whose letter closes:—

"While we are willing to submit to the greatest sacrifices in a patriotic spirit for the preservation of the Constitution and the Union, it may as well be understood that we will not consent to be bereft of any of our constitutional rights. We have lost none of these rights in consequence of the Southern rebellion.

"The Administration ought to comprehend that it is amenable to public opinion, and that its conduct and policy are a legitimate subject of popular discussion and criticism. It is for the perpetuation of free constitutional government, and for this only, that the country has been so willing to exhaust its best blood and place its vast resources at the disposal of the national authority. God forbid that the American people should allow the strength thus imparted to be turned against themselves, and a military despotism erected on the ruins of public liberty! So far as New York is concerned, *let it be proclaimed from the housetops that* NO MAN WITHIN HER BORDERS SHALL BE DEPRIVED OF LIFE, LIBERTY, OR PROPERTY, WITHOUT DUE PROCESS OF LAW."

This meeting was followed by an immense demonstration in New York city last Monday night. The resolutions adopted were exceedingly bitter, denouncing the Administration, Burnside, the military, and the Judge who refused to rescue Mr Vallandigham by a writ of habeas corpus. The Governor of New York is called on to prevent any such tyranny in that State, and the people pledge themselves to sustain him. The speeches made were quite as bitter as the resolutions. Every allusion to the Administration in the resolutions was received with groans and hisses. Every denunciation by the speakers hailed with loud applause. The government was declared to be fast becoming absolute and tyrannical, and its attempts to over-ride the civil authority by military force must be met by men with guns and bayonets. "There is a war here, and it is waged by military despots upon the rights and privileges of American people. It is worse than the war that is now waging in the South. It is for us to fight for our liberties here."

The New York papers have a good deal to say of the meeting. The Times treats it as a "ridiculous demonstration," while the Herald comments upon it as the first foreshadowing of civil war. The World says that it was "a magnificent success, both in numbers and enthusiasm," and says, in an editorial:—

"The rights and liberties which have now been outraged in the person of Mr. Vallandigham, are those which our forefathers won to themselves by the blood of their best and bravest, and have guarded by centuries of vigilance. Let not the later custodians of these rights and liberties sneer in the face of this omnipotence. The blood that already makes green the springing grass on Virginia and Kentucky hillsides, spilled to protect the Union against traitors, is but a drop of that which will flow on Northern soil when the American people discover that the battle has begun to preserve the Union against tyrants."

Vicksburg.—The yankees had a report that the rebels had evacuated Vicksburg on the 17th and gone to reinforce Bragg and crush Rosecranz.

From Hooker's Army.—It is said that Lincoln has concluded not to dismiss Hooker, that his army is in fine condition, and that it will hold Lee in check while offensive movements are made elsewhere.

Kentucky.—The rebels are said to have invaded Kentucky in large force, expecting to flank Rosecranz at Murfreesboro.

Mississippi.—Col. Grierson, whose raid through Mississippi is so disgraceful to it, has made a speech in New Orleans declaring that there is a strong Union sentiment in the State. The yankees crow loudly over his exploit.

Louisiana.—Banks has arrested 100 citizens as hostages for somebody who has killed a yankee captain.

Mourning for Jackson.—A yankee date colonel has been arrested for wearing crape for Gen. Jackson, and paroled on promise to behave himself.

The News from Mississippi.—The Dispatch from Mobile of the 21st, published in preceding page, and the latest from Mississippi, is not credited in Richmond. The Enquirer of the 23d remarks upon it that "no official confirmation has been received here of the crossing of the Big Black by the Federals, or of the destruction of the bridge and abandonment of the works. Private dispatches from Jackson, up to the 22d say nothing of these events." The other papers have similar statements.

From Missouri.—The Natchez Courier has cheering intelligence, direct from Missouri. It says:

"We learn that our troops are having affairs pretty much their own way in this State. A Confederate officer, who has been out as a scout in Missouri during this spring, also informs us that the Union families have all left that State for other settlements, either in Oregon or in the East. The State is now in the hands of the Confederates, with the exception of points garrisoned by Lincoln soldiers, and St. Louis."

Gen Morgan Again.—Gen. Morgan had another fight with the yankees the other day, on the Cumberland river, above Carthage. A large force of the enemy moved up the river from Carthage on the 13th, supposed to be going to the assistance of the command defeated by Morgan. It appears that Morgan made the attack and drove them across the river.

Retaliation.—Two of the yankee officers now in the Libby prison at Richmond, are to be hanged, in retaliation for the murder, by order of Burnside, of a recruiting Confederate Captain and Lieutenant, arrested by his order in Tennessee, and ignominiously murdered under his recent "Death Order." The yankee officers of the grade of Captain and Lieutenant are to draw lots for the purpose of determining who shall suffer.

Petersburg Express, 23d.

Gen. Pemberton.—There is a report in Montgomery, deemed reliable, from Mississippi, that Gen. Johnston had taken from Gen. Pemberton his sword, and placed him under arrest.—*Exchange.*

England and the Confederacy.—The London Post, regarded as the Government organ, remarks that "no amount of Union meetings in England will detach the masses of the British people from the support of the cause of the rebel Confederate States."

Foster's Wife's Jewelry.—The Richmond correspondent of the Charleston Mercury writes:—

"A letter just received from Baltimore states that Mrs. Gen. Foster, at a dinner, some week or two ago, displayed a set of magnificent diamonds. Glancing complacently at the brilliant cross on her bosom, she said: 'Some of the spoils of war, sent me by the General.' Some one intimated that the General was no better than a common rogue, whereupon the lady burst into tears, and left the table in a huff."

POSTSCRIPT.

A letter from E. J. Hale, Jr. Adj't of the 56th, dated at "Bivouac, near Core Creek, May 23d, 3 a. m.," speaks of the fight at Gum Swamp as a severe one. The enemy had succeeded in getting a considerable force around our extreme flank picquets, and came suddenly upon our rear, where they found the greater portion of the 25th, a good Reg't. "We were immediately ordered to unite with the 25th; but the latter was by some authority withdrawn towards Kinston. As we came up the railroad we received a fire from all directions save one. Returning this terrible fire for some time, we determined if possible in turn to flank the enemy, and unite with the 25th. This we endeavored to do by throwing our men in the swamp and pressing through till we passed the yankees. But on endeavoring to emerge from the swamp on the other side we found the enemy commanding our place of exit. Had the 25th been retained we might have passed the yankees while the latter were engaged with that Reg't. But we were compelled to pass through the swamp towards the Neuse, and, making a great circuit, unite with our forces several miles in rear. As in the former fight, our officers and men behaved admirably. We have lost a number cut off and captured, and there are a number of casualties. We have been marching ever since and I have had but little means of learning our exact losses. Reinforced by several Reg'ts from Kinston we are now 6 miles below Gum Swamp, having driven the enemy before us."

No names of killed, wounded or captured are mentioned in this letter, but another letter from Kinston says "No Field Officers killed, wounded or captured. Gen. Hill pursued the enemy to Core Creek, and expected a fight to-day. Rapid firing was heard in that direction."

[The Raleigh Progress' Kinston correspondent says that Adj't Hale lost an arm and is a prisoner. This is a mistake. He writes that his right arm was for a little while paralysed, occasioning a lump and some soreness, but giving him no trouble.]

A letter to the Raleigh Journal dated Kinston, May 23d, says: "We lost but four killed, but have several wounded. I noticed some few of the poor fellows with their limbs amputated. Gen Ransom was fired upon by the yankees in his rear before it was known that the enemy were flanking our works. Gen. R. made his escape good but it was with great difficulty he succeeded in doing so. I learn that the most of the 56th regiment have come in. Yankee loss supposed to be considerable."

From Mississippi.—ATLANTA, May 23.—Grant entered Mississippi crossing the river five miles below Grand Gulf, 60 to 100,000 strong, with a heavy force of cavalry. He had received no reinforcements from Louisiana, but receives constantly from the West bank of the river. His transportation is all on the river, and he must cling to the river bank. They are constantly receiving reinforcements. Vicksburg has five months supplies of every kind, and can be taken only by hungry yanks.

Later from the West—the enemy repulsed at Vicksburg.—MOBILE, May 23.—Special reporter of the Advertiser, at Jackson 22d, says heavy firing was heard in the direction of Vicksburg this morning. It is reported and believed in official circles that the enemy assaulted our works at Vicksburg on Wednesday and were badly repulsed. Snyder's Bluff has been evacuated. A courier reports Yazoo City captured on yesterday by the Federals. Navy Yard burned by our men. Officers from Vicksburg report Grant whipped back.

Later.—The enemy have made three desperate assaults on Vicksburg and been repulsed. There is some official information of the capture of Helena by Price. A Jackson correspondent, 19th, says Johnston this morning threw 10 to 12,000 men over Big Black to the Vicksburg side. It is reported in Mobile that Snyder's Bluff had been re-occupied. Occupation of Yazoo City by Federals disbelieved.

JOHN H. COOK, Auctioneer.

Dental Materials, Instruments and Furniture, at Auction.

I WILL sell at Auction, on Wednesday the 24th of June, in Fayetteville, N. C. my entire stock of DENTAL MATERIALS, INSTRUMENTS and FURNITURE, consisting of 2700 Teeth, Rubber and Plate, 4 oz. Gold Foil, Vulcanite and Apparatus, Instruments, as Files, Excavators, Fillers and Forceps, Operating Chair and Spittoon, Chairs, Tables, Carpets, Bed and Bedding. Also a large lot of Books, Medical and Dental works, Blackstone's Commentaries, New American Cyclopædia, Standard Poetical Works, *Centre Table* Books, &c.

My accounts are in the hands of Mr. John H. Cook.

R. SCOTT.

May 23, 1863. 31ts

ENGINE WANTED.

A 4 or 6 horse power Engine, with fixtures complete.

May 21. E. J. HALE & SONS.

WANTED TO PURCHASE,

BANK BILLS;
Gold and Silver;
North Carolina Fundable Treasury Notes;
North Carolina Bonds, old or new;
Western Railroad Stock;
Bank of Fayetteville Stock;
Bank of Clarendon Stock.

T. S. LUTTERLOH.

May 23, 1863. 31-3t

A good Milch Cow,

WITH YOUNG CALF, for sale.

W. C. TROY.

May 25. 1t

Lard Oil.

I AM manufacturing and have on hand, for sale at my Factory, a beautiful article of LARD OIL.

C. P. JONES.

Fayetteville, May 25. 31-8tpd

Spun Cotton for Lard.

I WILL exchange some spun cotton for Lard, delivered at my Oil and Soap Factory, on Person street.

C. P. JONES.

Fayetteville, May 25, 1863. 31-8tpd

One Dollar per bushel for Ashes.

I WILL pay the above price for good blackjack, oak or hickory ASHES, delivered at my Factory on Person street.

C. P. JONES.

Fayetteville, May 25, 1863. 31-8tpd

TOBACCO.

190 B[illegible]OXES VIRGINIA TOBACCO, various grades, for s[illegible]le on consignment, by GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.

May 23. 31tf

STATE [illegible] SALT.

ON SATURDAY the 6th June I will sell at Shoe Heel Depot, a lot of State Salt to the citizens of the upper end of Robeson County. 25 lbs. allowed to each family.

E. L[illegible]LY,
Commissioner for Robeson County.

May 22. 1t

WANTED,

A SITUATION to superintend SALT WORKS. I am experienced at erecting, and patching either wrought or cast pans, boiling and keeping the works in order, &c. Address DAVID McDUFFIE.

Fayetteville N. C.

May 23, 1863. 31 4tpd

STRAYED,

FROM me in April last, a red and white COW, with calf, marked with a crop in left, and half moon in right and left ear. I will pay a liberal reward for the Cow or for both cow and calf returned to me.

MOLSEY SMITH.

St. Paul's, Robeson Co., May 23. 1tpd

Executive Department North Carolina,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, (MILITIA,)
RALEIGH, May 14, 1863.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 7.

MILITIA OFFICERS, who have been compelled by the advance of the enemy, to leave their respective districts, are ordered to report for duty to the Commanding Officer of the Regimental District in which they may be residing temporarily.

By order of Governor VANCE:

DAN'L G. FOWLE, Adj't Gen.

May 19. 31-2w

Executive Department North Carolina,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, (MILITIA,)
RALEIGH, May 15, 1863.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 8.

EXEMPTIONS from Militia duty on account of disability, will not be recognized, except upon the Surgeon's certificate endorsed by the Commanding Officer of the Regiment, and approved at this office.

By order of Governor VANCE:

DAN'L G. FOWLE, Adj't Gen.

May 19. 31-2w

PEACE CONVENTION IN NEW YORK.

The N. Y. Herald, of the 14th, publishes the following. Fernando Wood is among the signers:

Mass State Convention for Peace and Re-Union.—The people are sovereign. From them all political power is derived. They created the government, and until now have held undisputed mastery. Whether legislative, judicial or executive, the source of official life springs directly or indirectly from the people. There is no other supreme control. From the nature of our institutions there can be no other. The highest in authority are but the creations of the popular will, and the creature cannot become superior to the creator.

We love the Union. We will never willingly relinquish it. Its enemies are our enemies, and the enemies of human progress, civilization and self-government. We are opposed to the separation of these States, and for this reason are opposed to all measures, whether of peace or war, tending to that result. We think that the efforts to sustain the Union by force of arms, in the hands of those who now direct the government, have proved a failure. Whether this failure has been designed or not, it is clear that the effect of the measures adopted by the Congress, and the incompetency, fanaticism and corruption of men in power have had this result.

Assuming that the administration desires to restore the Union, it cannot be accomplished by mere brute force. Nor do we believe that the past justifies a continuation of such a policy until peaceful remedies have been attempted and exhausted. And yet they have not been attempted. Without referring further to the causes, the fact of war failure thus far is conceded. However great the resources which have been placed to the credit of the administration, and however patriotic and self-sacrificing the noble armies which have been dissipated and destroyed, inexorable history has recorded failure after failure, as humiliating to our sectional pride and honor as it is destructive to all our great material interests.

In view of these results, after more than two years continual and unceasing military conflict, we are for taking one step upon the road of peaceful effort. We are now for a vigorous prosecution of peace. And whilst we would submit to no national dismemberment, and no terms not justified by every principle of honor, we will go very far in the spirit of conciliation and concession to restore the Union as it was under the Constitution as it is. We believe that these are the prevailing sentiments of the masses.

Aside from the fanatics, and the hundreds of thousands who are already, or hope to be, pensioned upon the treasury, we know that the public voice demands a change of measures and a change of men, and we are determined to have such change as soon as it can be effected by constitutional means.

We want this voice to find expression, that it may be heard, and with the hope that it may be heeded. Therefore, the undersigned, representing each Senatorial district of the State, propose that the people of this State holding these views shall meet in their sovereign capacity, either in person or by representation, in the city of New York, on Wednesday, the 3d day of June, at such hour and place as shall be hereafter announced by the undersigned, as a Committee of Arrangements, to take measures in favor of a speedy settlement of our unnatural sectional war; to restore, if possible, the unity, harmony, and prosperity of our beloved common country, and such other measures for the welfare of the Democratic party as may be deemed necessary.

Yankee Passes to British Vessels.—The following is the pass furnished by the U. S. Minister at London to Howell and Zirman to carry arms to the Mexicans:—

"LEGATION OF THE U. S., LONDON, April 9.

Amid the multitude of fraudulent and dishonest enterprises from this kingdom to furnish supplies to the rebels in the United States, through the pretence of a destination to some port in Mexico, it gives me pleasure to distinguish one which has a different, a creditable purpose. Messrs. Howell and Zirman have furnished me with evidence, which is perfectly satisfactory to me, that they are really bound to Matamoras with a cargo intended for the Mexicans. I, therefore, very cheerfully give them this certificate at their request. It is not the disposition of the United States to interfere in any way with an honest neutral trade, and it is deeply to be regretted that the frauds which have been so extensively practised in this country have contributed so much to throw it under suspicion.

CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS.

Admiral Dupont, &c."

The last arrival from Europe brings intelligence that Mr. Adams has backed out from this business which had proved a very awkward one. "In reply to an application, says the Washington Chronicle of the 14th, for a certificate similar to that furnished by Mr. Adams to Messrs. Howell and Zirman as to the good character of a shipment proposed to be sent out to Matamoras, Mr. Adams writes the following letter:

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
London, April 22, 1863.

Sir—I have to acknowledge the reception of your note dated yesterday. I regret to perceive that you labor under a misconception of the course taken by me heretofore. It must be obvious to you that I have no authority to exercise any discrimination in regard either to the vessels or the voyages of Her Majesty's subjects. When they are engaged in legal undertakings they have a right to rely upon the protection of her Government, and they will undoubtedly obtain it. When it is otherwise, of course they would not expect it from her, or ask it from a representative of the United States.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS.

Thus (says the Chronicle) Mr. Adams has distinctly and in set terms repudiated the interpretation put upon his act by the Times, and so that tempest in a teapot has blown over.

Information Wanted.—The afflicted parents of Theophilus S. Arey, of Iredell County in this State, would be very thankful for any information concerning him. He was wounded in the head in the battle of Sharpsburg, and when last heard from was wandering near Shepardstown in a state of derangement resulting from his wound. He may be in some of the Richmond hospitals. Any information in relation to him will be thankfully received by Benjamin Arey, Enola post office, Iredell County, N. C.—*Ral. Standard.*

An Incident of the Connecticut Elections.—It is well known that, in the recent election in Connecticut, soldiers who would vote the Abolition ticket were allowed to go home from the army and vote. Some Democrats, who were extremely anxious to see home once more, also pledged themselves to so vote, if they could be allowed to return and see their friends. One, by the name of Randall, having a sick mother at Donnelsonville and wishing to see her once more ere she should pass from earth, begged for a furlough, as a starving child would beg for bread; and at last, when all other means had failed, consented to pledge himself to vote for Buckingham. He came home; saw his dying mother; went to Killingly town meeting; voted for Buckingham, as he had agreed to; and then stood up in the town-house and related these facts.—*Yankee Paper.*

DEATH OF STONEWALL JACKSON.

From the N. Y. Herald of the 14th.

By intelligence we published yesterday from Richmond, via Hooker's army on the Rappahannock, our readers have learned that the celebrated Stonewall Jackson died on Sunday last, partly from pneumonia and partly from the effects of the amputation of his arm, rendered necessary by a wound he received in the battle on the Sunday before. The interment was to have taken place on Tuesday last. This event is a serious and an irreparable loss to the rebel army; for it is agreed on all hands that Jackson was the most brilliant rebel general developed by this war. From his coolness and sagacity, rapid movements and stubbornness in the fight, and his invariable good fortune, he resembled Napoleon in his early career more than does any other general of modern times. According to the estimate formed of him by the Richmond "Enquirer," the special organ of Jeff. Davis, the loss is greater to the rebels than if they had lost a whole division of their army. Their victory at Chancellorsville is therefore dearly bought. To him was largely due the victory at the first fight at Bull Run. Here he received his nick-name of "Stonewall," from the firmness with which he and his regiment fought. His raid through the valley of the Shenandoah was a masterly stroke of strategy; for while he kept McDowell's and Banks' corps employed and struck terror at Washington by a rapid retrograde movement he appeared on the battle field, in the seven days' fight on the Chickahominy, to turn the scale just at the critical movement, while McDowell was *non est*, like Patterson at Bull Run. Again, when Pope was retreating from the Rapidan and the Rappahannock, Jackson, by forced marches, gained his flank, caused terrible confusion, and obtained vast spoil. Lastly, at the battle of Antietam, after capturing Harper's Ferry, he turned up on the right flank of our army in time to repulse Hooker, save the remnant of Lee's force and prevent the battle from becoming a rout. Wherever Jackson appeared on any field victory seems to have perched upon his banners.

In his demeanor he is represented as having been extremely quiet and modest, plain and unostentatious in his dress, silent and thoughtful; in his habits temperate, in his conduct strictly moral, and in religion he is said to have been almost a fanatic. He was a universal favorite in the rebel armies, and popular even in our own. Over his men he exercised the strictest discipline, and always moved them with the least possible quantity of baggage. Hence his rapid marches, and the sobriquet by which his troops were known—"foot cavalry." What is curious about the manner of his wound is that, according to the Richmond "Enquirer," he was shot by some of his own men—which is very probable in the smoke and confusion of so terrible a battle, with perhaps one part of his line more advanced than another, and he, as he generally was, in the front of the fight. His death is no doubt owing less to the wound than to his exposure in the rain-storm, and by continuing in command in such a condition, superinducing pneumonia and a fatal termination.

The Washington "Chronicle," speaking of Jackson's death, says: "Stonewall Jackson is dead. While we are only too glad to be rid, in any way, of so terrible a foe, our sense of relief is not unmingled with emotions of sorrow and sympathy at the death of so brave a man. Every man who possesses the slightest particle of magnanimity must admire the qualities for which Stonewall Jackson was celebrated—his heroism, his bravery, his sublime devotion, his purity of character. He is not the first instance of a good man devoting himself to a bad cause. Let us devoutly acknowledge the Providence of God, who while he smiles that accursed land with famine, and the people with madness, takes from their accursed cause its bravest, noblest, purest defender. Stonewall Jackson was a great general, a brave soldier, a noble christian and a pure man. May God throw these virtues against the sins of the Secessionist, the advocate of a great national crime."

The Case of Vallandigham—Verdict of the Court Martial.—The Washington Chronicle says:

"The members of the court martial which has been trying C L Vallandigham at Cincinnati, have agreed on a verdict, and submitted it to Burnside to be approved or disapproved by him. The majority of the court, we learn, have sentenced Mr. Vallandigham to the Dry Tortugas for two years. The minority, it is said, were in favor of sending him South, with the injunction not to return until the war is over.

"The Dry Tortugas is a large fortification now in course of construction by the United States Government on Tortugas Island, off the coast of Florida, near Key West, and all persons thus sentenced are forced to labor on the works, without any discrimination as to former station or rank. A number of soldiers are now there under sentence of one and two years, for various acts of insubordination."

The Herald, alluding to the finding of the court martial, says:

"We perceive that the majority of the court who tried Mr. Vallandigham, of Ohio, have sentenced him to two years imprisonment at the Dry Tortugas. We do not see how the court could do anything of the sort, as their duty was simply to find him guilty or not guilty. But we give the report as published in the official organ:

"But the finding of the court is not yet approved by General Burnside, and if even he endorse it, the President must ratify it before it can be carried into execution. There is a motion for a writ of *habeas corpus* pending, which may have the effect, if General Burnside obeys the civil law, of taking the case out of the hands of the military and sending it for adjudication by the civil courts, where it ought to have been sent in the first instance, if any legal offence had been committed by Mr. Vallandigham. That gentleman has been trying hard to become a martyr, and to carry out the proposed sentence would exactly suit him. His chance of being elected Governor of Ohio was small till now; but let him be sent to the Island of Tortugas, and he is sure to be elected to that office."

"The Herald of the 15th says:—It is reported in Washington that Gen. Burnside approved the sentence of the commission in the case of Clement L. Vallandigham, which was that he be confined at the Dry Tortugas, but that the President has changed it to sending him South."

Supreme Court.—The Supreme Court will commence on Monday, 8th of June. The cases will be docketed as heretofore, but will be called without reference to weeks. Applicants for license for County and Superior Courts will be examined on the first day of the term.—*Standard.*

Arrived.—The steamer Eugenie arrived here yesterday from England via Bermuda, loaded on Government account. She is a handsome vessel.

Also the steamer Emma, from Nassau, got in night before last, with an assorted cargo on private account.—*Wilmington Journal, 19th.*

Regiments en Route for Home.—From two to four regiments per day, from the Army of the Potomac, whose terms of service have expired, arrived in this city, on their return home to be mustered out of service. To-day the 127th and 135th Pennsylvania regiments arrived, numbering together about 1,500 men.—*Herald 15th.*

The steamship Cherokee has been captured off Charleston by the blockaders.

CASUALTIES IN NORTH CAROLINA REGIMENTS.

34th N. C. Troops, in the battle of Chancellorsville.

Field and Staff—Wounded: Adjutant J W Riddick, slightly.

A—Killed: Sgts D Cox, H Cox, Corp'l D Johnson, J Bare, Sr. Wounded: Capt H W Abernathy, Sgts J G Richardson, E C Long, Corps H Koonce, H Sheets, Privates H Atwood, J Bare, Jr., Jacob Bare, T Clarey, J Richardson, Jno Richardson, H Sheets, J F Sooth, W Patrick, D C Williams, L Wooddie. Missing: A Taylor.

B—Killed: J A Lucus, H H Webb. Wounded: Sergt J T Philbeck, Corps S D Davis, C Sparks. Privates F C Dobbins, Wm B Smart, W A Jones, J Hollyfield, E O Hamrick, W O Davis. Missing: D B Harvell, J Womack.

C—Killed: J F Toms, J Wilkerson. Wounded: Sgts L W McBryer, and G W Koom, privates S H Bagwell, J Cooke, J Early, R McClure, A W Cook, J Dobbins, W H Elliot, W O Leadbetter, M L Shittle, T C Weaver, W P Weaks.

D—Killed: Sergt F L Lawrence. Wounded: Sergt Joel Corriner, P A Sloap, W A Kilpatrick, Corp'l R A Overcash, privates D Ray, J H McLauchlin. Missing: T J Atkinson, John T Clodfetter, H Brown.

E—Killed: Lt Perry, D Carpenter, D Hovis, L Payson. Wounded: A C Hartzog, J Reep, D Rhinehardt, G Kiser, J Kiser, N Carpenter, P Hefner, C S Martin, M Hull, Lawson Wise, M Finger. Missing: J F Biss, J W Armstrong, J Eaker, R A Taylor.

F—Killed: Sergt T S Shefford, Private J G Petty. Wounded: Sergt B Hendrick, Corp A J Borders, Privates J Maney, W Norman, W W Williams, D F Williams, W A Pumer, W H Turner, Jno Eaker, Sr., D C Peeber, C C Gibbons, J H Harden, J N Lendon, C G Martin. Missing: J H Lee, A B Lee, E E Warren.

G—Wounded: A S Aloom, C W Abbernathy, J Ashberry, J Beaty, L Greenhill, (since dead,) A Hover, J J McAll, W Hipp, J G Bain, S Hayes, J Perves, Jno Lawing. Missing: E King.

H—Killed: J W Shields, M McMayhugh, M J Roberts. Wounded: Sergt J Allen, Corp Tyrrell Camp, Privates L Allen, W Allen, W P Camp, S Delinger, W B Brown, R M Hopper, B M Revel, J W Roberts, M Self, T A Wave. Missing: J S Futnam.

I—Killed: Marion Honeycutt. Wounded: Sergt E Robbins, Corp J C Morrow, Privates C C Henesdale, J Mintz, S Roop, J B Hawkins, J F Lemebarger, J Clayton. Missing: H G Pate, M Wood, P Burgess.

K—Killed: Corp Charles Callicot, Private James Hardaster. Wounded: Sergt E W Saunders, Privates W H Hall, A B Hogin, F Henley, R Rieves, J R Hughes, C Calicott, N Freeman, W F Russell, D A Thompson, C Macon, C Murchison, J Cranford, T Hearn.

Killed 20, wounded 117, missing 19.

21st N. C. Reg't, Col W. W. Kirkland.

Com A—Killed: Sergeant J McIver, E P Parnell. Wounded: Capt Beall, H Brinkley, Andrew Frye, R H Henderson, W A Leach, Jno A Styers, Geo Morgan, Jno F Webster, B L Webster. Missing: N W Lomax, Andrew Grubbs, Geo McRae.

C—Killed: J A Spainhour. Wounded: Capt Snow, Lt Snow; J A Davis, James Sparger, W C Banner, I France, Dan'l McGee, J T Lundy, S Law, H Francis, W H Holland, Jno Brundant. Missing: Chap Bowan, A Drusey, W H Farris, D H Cockerhorn, A T Patterson, John Simmons.

D—Killed: Lt R Miller, Jno Ingram, Anderson McGee. Wounded: J C Watlington, Alex Starr, P A Sprinkle, E J Banner, E J Styers, W J Boyer. Missing: S W Craft, W J Howard.

F—Killed: J M Mabe. Wounded: Lt E M Auburn; Sergts M O James, M Lawson, W A Smith; Corp'l W H Collins; G W Wall. Missing: Capt Beard, Sergt H B Moser, Corp'l J A Bowman, Willis James, James Bennett.

G—Killed: Thos J Smith. Wounded: Wm Carlisle, C J Carroll, Dan'l Kiser, Tandy Kiser, L Smith, Berry Thomas, Thos Tuttle. Missing: Serg't J H Furgusson, Sergt O W Ligon, Jno D Fulk, Geo Goode, Jno D Gibson, J W Lasley, Alex Smith.

H—Killed: Thos Snow. Wounded: Capt Jones, Lt W R Martin, A McKinney, Jno Marion, Jno E Stoltz, W M Holyfield, Jno Widkiff. Missing: Corp Jno Holyfield, E Holyfield, W A Jenkins, J J Jenkins, E Whicker.

I—Killed: Gab Taylor, H L Vernon, David Johnson. Wounded: Lt M C Moore, Lt Pell, Sergt J Davis and Tuttle, Corps Dick and Durham, C H Boyles, R W Boyles, R W Sulphin, J H Whittington. Missing: J S Green, T A Savage, Thos Scott, J W Shelton, Wesley Woodley.

K—Killed: Sergt H B Newsom. Wounded: Capt Barrow, Sergt J F Idol, Corpl D P Stack, W C Franklin, J Moser, B F Leinbach. Missing: Wm Haley, Amos Hartle, Ransom Sink, Wm L Stack, J A Douthit.

L—Wounded: Sergt J M Clapp, J W Richardson, H Wilson, J H Hawkins, Wm Perdue. Missing: A L Alley.

M—Killed: J T Cummings. Wounded, J P Boone, J Joyce, J M Wright, W E Parker. Missing: J Summers, J S Gearinger, J R Pritchett, W A Elliott.

Killed 14; wounded 72; missing, 44.

Thirteenth N C Regiment.

Field and Staff—Wounded: Col A M Scales, thigh; Adj't Henry A Walker, seriously, thigh.

Co A—Killed: Sgts Ed O Jones and J H F Graves, Thos Tolten. Wounded: Lt J N Williamson, Corp'l J Kimbrough, A Kimbrough, Enoch Walker, J W Thompson, J C Raegan, C McRaery, W F Pinnix, Thos Shields, —— Kimbrough.

B—Killed: R L Swann. Wounded: Capt W W Robinson, Sgt H J Walker, Corp'ls J A Gallant, W A Freemand, N S Wingate and M A Edwards, H Thornburg, Wm Choate, J S Kimbrell, G W Sloan, John Wryfield, J F Kirkpatrick, W H Hall, W F Bartlett.

C—Killed: J Wallace, T W White. Wounded: Sergts A P McCain and W H Long, Corpls C M Hendrick, G W Brandon and J P Rainy, Jno Allen, W Allen, J Burton, J B Forrest, W H Holbrook, E Humphreys, L D Kersey, R C Lael, J Mitchell, C G Mitchell, J C Rach, R C Spicer.

D—Killed: G W Austin, H K Roshamar, Silas Crumpton, J M Woods. Wounded: Capt H A Rogers, Sergts J W Allen and J Terrell, C Burch, H Cates, Wm Johnson, R M Jones, J W Jones, J F Nelson, S T Pittard, A Pleasant, A Williams, W Watkins, David Yarboro, —— Huggins, D Tilman, J W Evans, J Johnson, R S Jones, W McFarland, A Norman, J O Brien, Wesley Watkins, —— Wagstaff, Jordan Yarborough, J F Wade, T Solomon.

E—Killed: Sgt Joe G Long, Corp'l J A Murray, W L Barnett, S K Whitsell, D S Stayly, W J Clandenin. Wounded: Lt Jas D Bacon, Sgts J M Patterson and R Faucette, Corp'ls C Stockard and M Cook, S M Foster, Wm M Thompson, T U Faucette; Levi Garrison, Jas S Gilliam, Jno Gerringer, Henry Hall, Jas A Haly, A Hufferson, Wm King, B Martindale, D Martindale, R McClusky, Henry Rich, E Rike, B L Rike, Daniel S Easp, Jno Shoffner, M Shoffner, Wm West, Wm Herring.

F—Killed: Sgt B T Penny, A Cloninger, D D Bessent, T H Furches, Jos Hodges. Wounded: Lt W F Thompson, Sgts J A Nail, Jno Leach and H C Foster, Corp'l W F Maguire, J D J James, G W Boon, Eli Hanner, T M Ellis, J Foster, S W Furcher, F Gaiton, —— Howard, J W Hunter, B F Hepter, —— Kurfues, R A Little, D Leach, R Pool, Jno Sheets, J W Tultoron, T S Butler, J McDaniel, H Gaiton.

G—Killed: Wm J Moseley. Wounded: Capt J A Fuqua, Lt G L Brown, Sgt W T Dupree, Corpl's F O Howard and Blackwood, W H Atkins, S W Blount, J R Williams, J T Rogers, S Burgess, M J Satterwhait, M Moore, S C Chapel.

H—Killed: Corpl's G W Smith and R P Dalton, G W Cummings. Wounded: Sgt J M Martin, Corp'l S W Carter, P H Carter, W H Moxley, A Heggie, R S Hunnicutt, J Heathcock, Thos Reid, J D Terry, J M Wall, J A Watson, Thos Winston, Thos Walsh, Wm West.

I—Killed: Jas Picknell, Pinkney Lick. Wounded: Capt R H Ward, Sgts P D Simpson and Jas Purcell, Corp'l J Rhodes, Ed Apple, Hardin Cox, L R Fry, J Q Fuqua, P J Hopkins, P Lovelace, J M Manly, Wm Manly, Geo Troxter.

K—Killed: Sgt A J Chance, T Lovelace, Thos Munn, A J Thacker. Wounded: Capt H L Guerrant, Sgts J F McCollum and J W Justice, W M Summers, R Ramsey, Geo A Ware, G Windsor, J Pumplin, H J Bray, Thos Sartain, Henry Cape, H M Harrison, S C Harrison, Corp'l R A Maxwell.

Killed 31; wounded 191.

16th N. C. Regiment.

Field and Staff—Wounded: Col John S McElroy, severely, Lieut Col Wm A Stowe, seriously.

Co B—Killed: Lieut J A Moore, Sergt W A Parris, C G Woody. Wounded: Capt S W Carter, Sergts Z Peak, J W Randle, Corpl J M Ray; J M Ammons, J W Thomas, Saml Milliken, J W Proffit. Missing: Jas McElrath.

C—Killed: Sergt A R Hensby, N A Thomas. Wounded: Lieut J I Thomason, J D Young, M McCurry, Robt Boone, A Barnett, E M Hunnycutt, Jacob Robeson. Missing: J L Ray, J W Higgins, B Y Daily.

D—Killed: W M Wall, R M Thom. Wounded: Miles Knipe, J W Livington, Riley Kayle, W A Hawkins. Missing: Amos Baily, W R P Hames.

E—Killed: Wiatt Fisher. Wounded: J Hines, Lieut J M Sides, Jno Thompson, E Sigmon. Missing: H Starney, P H Denton.

F—Killed: J M Cochrane. Wounded: Sergt S L Blackwell, Corpl J C Plemmons, W J Hays.

G—Killed: J W Williford. Wounded: Sergt J M Hampton, Corpls Thos Houser and W G Blanton; J L Williams, R Simons. Missing: B Cole.

H—Killed: Lieut C L Robinson. Wounded: Sergt W L Westall, Corpls W B Plemmons, J C Oliver. Missing: Corpl T L Stanfield, H J Morrow.

I—Killed: Sergt F L Williams. Wounded: Lieut F D Brittain, Sergt G W Gains, J M Lyttle, W H Spain, Jno Sandy, L Jones, M Sitten, Wm Becknell, L Crabtree, G J Condry, J Cannon, Moses Ellis, W F Deaman, M D Barnett, F H Dawson. Missing: A Barnett.

K—Killed: Corpl J J Blackwell, R F Whitsides. Wounded: Lieut J C Sharp, Sergts J S Sims and John Hall, A Thompson, J P Corn, W B Mills, A L Sifford, D Foster. Missing: Wm Ballard.

M—Killed: Lieut A M Roberts, Jno Smith. Wounded: Sergt Jno A Carpenter, Corpl Jas M Johnston, W S McKee, F Warren, Jacob Mauney, E Rudeville, John Underwood. Missing: M S Withers, Sidney Clernmon.

Killed 16; wounded 68; Missing 16.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

NORTH ANNA RIVER, VA., May 11, 1863.

Messrs. Editors: Sorrow is seen in the countenance of every good soldier here to day. Lieut. Gen. T. J. Jackson is no more. The hero of many hard fought and bloody battles, departed this life yesterday on a beautiful Sabbath evening; and may we not hope that the christian soldier, hero and patriot, is now enjoying that eternal Sabbath of rest that shall know no end. Peerless, chivalrous, dauntless Jackson! "the pride of the Confederate Army," and a terror to the yankee nation! thou art gone, and deeply do we mourn thy death and our great loss. But thou hast left to thy followers a bright and shining example, a world-wide and deathless fame, a name that will live with, and as long as, hope, christianity, liberty and virtue. Soldiers, when again you face the hated foe, though our Chief, the "flower of chivalry" lies low, let the name of JACKSON be on every lip, let the remembrance of his death nerve every arm, and onward go, resolving that the vandal horde shall never desecrate the spot where your hero lies buried, nor possess the land and home for which he so valiantly fought, so nobly fell. Let "JACKSON!" be the battle cry, and we will teach our proud and boastful enemies that though dead, he still lives in the hearts of his friends, and nerves the arms of his country's defenders.

PERCY.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

The death of Lieutenant General THOMAS J. JACKSON—(more familiarly known as "Stonewall Jackson") of the Confederate States' Army, having been officially announced, the Grand Jury of Cumberland County, N C. desiring to express the high estimation in which they held the deceased, have adopted the following resolutions:—

Resolved, That while we esteem Lieut. Gen. Thomas J. Jackson as a Christian gentleman of unblemished reputation, we honor him, as an officer unsurpassed in courage, skill and ability, combining those characteristics which fail not to secure the affection of the people defended and the unqualified confidence and cheerful obedience of those under command.

Resolved, That the death of Gen. Jackson is regarded as a national calamity, such as is rarely suffered by any people. That while we mourn the loss of our General as the loss of a brother—and a Commander whose place it will be difficult to supply, we deem it our duty to bow submissively under the Divine behest, and look for the guidance of Almighty God.

Resolved, That in behalf of ourselves and those we represent we hereby tender the unrestrained sympathies of our hearts to the bereaved widow and family of our deceased General, praying the blessing of God to rest upon them.

Resolved, That with the permission of his Honor, Judge French, a copy of the foregoing resolutions shall be forthwith transmitted to the widow of General Thos. J. Jackson.

DUNCAN SHAW, Foreman, James M. Williamson, John Autry, John McPhaul, I. T. Hawley, Alex. Graham, James Guy, John C. Currie, Kelly Sessoms, Jos. Plummer, Edwin Godwin, John Shaw, James Vann, Graham D. Baker, Hugh Ray, John Buie, John G. Smith, John H. Hall

Fayetteville, May 14, 1863.

It is ordered by the Court that the foregoing resolutions be spread upon the Minutes, and that the Newspapers published in Fayetteville be requested to publish the same. From the Minutes,

JOHN W. BAKER, Clerk.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Contributions from the citizens of Chatham County, N. C. to Company G, 48th Reg't N C T.

Mrs Sarah Watson 2 prs drawers, 1 flannel shirt; Mr Mark Bynum 1 flannel shirt, 2 prs drawers, 2 prs socks; Mrs Calvin Vestal 2 blankets, 1 pr socks; Mrs Jordan Tysor 1 blanket, 1 flannel shirt, 1 pr pants, 1 pr socks; Mrs A E Johnson 1 flannel shirt; W C McMacken 1 pr pants; Mrs Brigette Smith 1 blanket; Dr R K Smith 3 blankets, 1 pr shoes; Mrs W H Jones 1 blanket, 2 prs socks; Dr R K Smith and Mrs W H Jones 6 carpet blankets; Mrs Margaret Smith 1 pr socks; Mrs John G Fooshe 1 pr shoes, 3 prs socks; Mrs Thos Moses 2 prs pants, 1 blanket, 1 pr socks; Jno A McDonald 3 prs shoes; L J Haughton 4 pr shoes; Mrs L J Haughton 6 no 1 shirts, 2 blankets, 3 prs socks; W A Doudy 2 prs shoes; Mrs W A Doudy 3 prs pants, 6 shirts, 2 coats, 3 prs drawers, 2 vests, 3 prs socks; Mrs Margaret West 1 pr socks; Mrs R G Frazier 1 blanket, 2 prs socks; W T Burns 1 blanket, 1 overcoat, 1 pr pants, 2 shirts, 2 prs drawers, 2 prs socks, 1 pr shoes; Mrs Jas Doudy 2 prs pants, 2 shirts, 2 prs drawers, 1 coat, 2 prs socks; Jno A Womack 1 pr shoes; Joseph Rosser 1 coat, 1 pr drawers, 1 shirt, 2 prs socks; Mrs Asa Beal 1 overcoat, 1 pr pants, 1 pr drawers, 1 shirt, 2 prs socks, 1 blanket; Mrs Wm Beal 1 overcoat, 1 pr pants, 1 pr drawers, 1 shirt, 2 prs socks, 1 blanket; Mrs Rob't Beal 1 pr socks; Mrs John Beal 4 prs socks; Mrs Alvis Fields 1 pr socks; John Beal 2 prs shoes; Mrs Henry Bryan 1 blanket, 1 pr socks; Mrs J J Riddle 1 coat, 1 pr pants, 1 pr drawers, 2 shirts, 2 prs socks; John Headen 3 shirts, 2 prs socks, 1 pr pants, 1 pr shoes; Jesse Poe 1 shirt, 2 prs drawers, 2 prs socks; Mrs John Hart 1 pr pants, 1 pr drawers, 2 prs socks, 1 pr shoes; Mrs Sarah Watson 1 coat; Mrs G B Guthrie 1 pr shoes, 1 blanket, 1 coat, 1 pr pants, 1 vest, 2 shirts, 2 prs drawers, 2 flannel shirts, 2 prs socks; Mrs W H Burke 1 pr shoes, 1 coat, 2 prs drawers, 2 shirts, 1 pr pants, 2 prs socks, 2 flannel shirts, 1 blanket, 1 over coat; A McIntyre Esq 1 pr shoes, 1 pr socks; Mrs Mary McIntyre 1 blanket; Mrs T J Goldston 1 pr pants; Dr J B Burns 1 pr pants, 2 blankets; A G Headen Esq 5 blankets, 3 prs socks; Mrs Cal Abernathy 1 shirt, 1 pr pants, 1 pr drawers, 1 blanket, 1 pr shoes, 1 pr socks; Mrs J D Moore 1 pr pants, 1 pr drawers, 2 prs socks, 1 coat, 1 vest; Col J S Lassiter 2 shirts, 2 prs socks, 2 prs drawers, 1 pr shoes, 1 blanket, 1 pr pants; Mrs Wm Moore 3 prs socks, 1 pr pants, 2 shirts, 1 pr shoes; Mrs G M Foshee 2 prs drawers, 2 shirts, 2 prs pants, 1 vest, 1 pr shoes, 2 prs socks, 1 hat; A Moore 1 pr pants, 2 prs socks, 2 shirts, 1 pr drawers; Mrs D L Vestal 1 shirt, 1 pr drawers, 1 pr pants, 2 prs socks, 1 pr shoes, 1 blanket, 1 hat; Mrs J W White 2 shirts, 2 pr drawers, 1 pr pants, 2 prs socks, 1 pr shoes, 1 hat, 1 blanket; Mrs Calvin Fields 1 pr pants, 2 shirts, 1 pr shoes, 1 pr socks; S H Perry 1 hat; Messrs Clegg & Bryan 1 pr shoes; Mrs J T Gunter 2 prs flannel drawers, 3 shirts, 2 prs socks, 1 pr shoes, 1 pr pants, 1 blanket; Mrs Thos Gilmore 2 coats, 1 pr pants, 2 prs drawers, 2 prs socks; Mrs O S Johnson 1 pr pants, 1 pr drawers, 2 shirts, 2 prs socks; Mrs H H Burns 1 pr pants, 1 coat, 2 prs socks; Mrs Jordan T Johnson 1 coat, 1 pr pants, 1 shirt, 1 pr drawers, 2 prs socks; Mrs Eliza Clegg 2 prs socks, 1 coat, 1 pr pants, 1 pr drawers, 1 shirt; Mrs W M Burns 1 pr pants, 1 shirt; Col Joseph Thompson 1 pr shoes; Mrs Elisha Gunter 1 pr pants, 1 pr drawers, 2 shirts, 3 prs socks; Miss Ann Beal 2 prs socks; Miss Alvin Olive 1 flannel shirt, 2 prs socks; Mrs Richard Hall 3 shirts, 2 prs pants, 2 prs socks, 1 vest, 1 coat, 1 hat, 1 pr shoes; Mrs H J Mims 1 pr socks; Mrs Haywood Lawrence 1 pr socks; Mrs M A Johnson 1 pr socks; Mrs Fred Smith 1 coat, 1 shirt, 1 pr drawers, 1 blanket, 1 pr socks; Obed Farrar 1 blanket; Mrs W L Jones 1 coat, 1 hat, 1 pr pants, 1 blanket, 2 prs socks, 2 prs shoes; Mrs A M Howard 1 coat, 1 pr pants, 2 prs socks, 1 shirt; Mrs Thos B Harris 4 blankets, 10 prs socks, 1 coat, 2 prs drawers; Mrs Jane Perry 1 hat, 1 pr shoes, 2 prs socks, 1 pr pants, 2 shirts, 2 prs drawers.

WM. H. JONES, Capt.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Aug. 9th, 1862, at his father's residence, in Sampson county, N. C., of a wound received at the battle before Richmond, EZEKIEL M. BOYETTE, aged 21 years.

This excellent young man was a beloved member of the Church of Christ, at Six Runs, Sampson county, N. C. He was zealous, devoted and pious, and was much esteemed by his acquaintances. Early in the war he enlisted in the defence of the South and proved to be a brave soldier, but having been wounded near Richmond in the memorable 7 days' fight he was sent home, where he lingered only a few weeks when he died in the triumph of faith. It was affecting amidst the sobs of loved ones to hear his low accents ascend to God in prayer and praise. But he's gone where the clash of arms will not be heard, nor the loud artillery roar. Requiescat in pace.

Where bliss is known without alloy,
And beauty blooms without decay;
And thoughts of grief in cloudless joy,
Shall melt like morning mist away.

J. L.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

ROBESON COUNTY, N. C., May 12, 1863.

Messrs. E. J. Hale & Sons:—There are some 40 or 50 cases of small pox in Scuffletown and spreading rapidly. Cannot the County Court or the citizens do something to arrest its further spread?

These colored people will go among the whites and negroes—many are obliged to go for provisions—besides they care very little how far it may spread.

Yours, C.

YANKEE LYING.

The lying extraordinary, relative to the results of the late battle, done to order by that considerable class of newspapers which subsist on the pay of the Federal Government, as well as by its officials, from Stanton down to the lowest clerk, surpasses anything of that sort yet performed, even by themselves. Other Governments have lied; Russian bulletins and Chinese gazettes have been celebrated; the Yankees themselves have lied well from the first day of this war. But since the battle of Chancellorsville they have enlarged the boundaries of mendacity.

Hooker, Stanton, and the chorus of pensioned papers, have sworn, and stood to the swearing, that their loss was "about ten thousand," while they killed and wounded eighteen thousand Confederates, and took four thousand prisoners, among the rest Gen. Fitzhugh Lee. But in the exchange they have yet produced only nine hundred against six thousand sent back to them. Besides this six thousand passed through Richmond, we have three thousand of their wounded still at the field hospitals and depots. Altogether the Confederate army did not take less than nine thousand prisoners from Hooker. The surgeons of his army report eleven thousand wounded in his hospitals in Stafford. Within a few days of the battle we know that our burying parties had counted and interred over three thousand dead Yankees. In the wide and scattered area of combat, it is a moderate supposition that a thousand more had not then been discovered, besides the great numbers that were carried to the other side of the river by the enemy's ambulances in a dying condition. Thus we have certain data for affirming the enemy's actual loss in killed, wounded and prisoners to have been 24,000 men. To this must be added the vast multitudes who ran entirely away, dispersed, skulked, straggled off, deserted, &c. We are altogether within the strictest limit of truth when it is asserted, that the army under Hooker is weaker by 50,000 men in the ranks than on the day he crossed the river Rappahannock.

The Confederate loss in wounded was 6000 and some hundred. Putting our killed at fifteen hundred, which is a liberal allowance, we have a loss of eight thousand casualties. As to the four thousand prisoners which the yankees say they have, we do not believe in their existence. 1500 men were not missing from our army after the battle; and the enemy's flag of truce have not returned 900 to Richmond. The entire loss of the Confederate army was therefore less than 10,000.

The demoralization of the Federal troops, and the effect of victory on the Confederate army, remains without calculation, because they are incalculable. Further, the largest portion of the Federal forces, that portion too which is disciplined by the service, will be disbanded before the end of the next month, on the expiration of the enlisting terms. Under General Lee will remain a veteran army, seasoned for war, capable of supporting without danger all the fatigues of the most trying campaign; an army which has ceased to straggle, either during action or after it. From this condition of things, is it unreasonable to hope something more than glorious victories without other results than lists of killed and wounded?

Richmond Examiner.

Yankee Items.—The Washington Star contradicts the report that General Halleck intends taking the field in person on the next movement of the army of the Potomac.

The entente cordiale between Seward and the British and French ministers is declared perfect.

The Herald of the 14th states that on that day five regiments of nine months men from the army of the Potomac were to be mustered out of service.

A Scare at the Capital.—The Philadelphia Inquirer of the 11th says:

"Reports of a cavalry raid upon the National Capital, via the Chain Bridge, circulated freely, and citizens seem to have suffered great anxiety on Tuesday with the idea that Stuart or Mosby were about rivalling the grand impudence of the Harris' Light Cavalry, when they dashed up to the gates of Richmond, a short fortnight since. Lest such a foolish movement might be indulged in by the rebel mad-caps, it is said the planks of the Chain Bridge were removed, while a full battery was stationed at the Aqueduct Bridge."

The Tribune condemns Hooker as a failure, and is equally severe against Stoneman. Says he accomplished little or nothing.

The home forces are to be organized at the North to repress disloyal demonstrations.

The Southwest.—The situation of affairs in the Southwest justifies the expectation of some stirring events in that part of the Confederacy at a very early day. The news received here, in an unofficial and unconfirmed manner, is that the enemy had taken possession of Jackson, Miss., our forces having evacuated it "for strategic purposes." The latest Northern intelligence published by us this morning, however, announces that General Grant had retired to the Mississippi river, in consequence of the reinforcements of the Confederates. It is difficult to know what to believe from the Southwest. Accounts from that quarter are very unintelligible generally, and often contradicted. Grant would give up very reluctantly a position so near and in the rear of Vicksburg, against which yankee malice is so powerfully directed. Our own friends have given some very comfortable assurances as to the condition of things thereabouts, and we put faith in these assurances. We shall be sadly disappointed if in a short time we do not hear of some serious discomfiture of the ruthless enemy who has been so long manœuvring to overrun a country and capture a city against which he cherishes an especial spite.

Richmond Dispatch, 18th.

VALUABLE LANDS FOR SALE.

BY virtue of an order made by the County Court of Moore, the subscriber as Administrator of Capt. Wm. P. Martin, dec'd, will sell at public Auction, at the Court House in Carthage, on Tuesday the 28th of July 1863, on a credit of six months, one half of 2,560 acres of LAND, situate in Moore county, on the head waters of Little River and Drowning Creek. Also, 886 acres of land in said County, on Little River and Joe's Fork. Said lands are situated in a healthy section of country, abounding in good springs and never failing streams of water, covered with an unbroken forest of native pines, lying directly in the line of the contemplated Railroad from the Coalfields to Cheraw, about ten miles South-west of Carthage.

Purchasers giving bond and approved surety.

ALEXANDER KELLY, Adm'r.

May 16, 1863. 29*4tpd

State of North Carolina,

ROBESON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Feb'y Term, 1863.
Daniel McNatt *vs.* W. W. Gunn.

Original Attachment Levied on the undivided interest of the Defendant, W. W. Gunn, in and to the following Slaves, to-wit: Milly, Jack, Bell and Bable.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that W. W. Gunn, the Defendant in this cause, resides beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore, on motion, ordered by the Court, that advertisement by made for six weeks successively in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said Defendant to appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held for the County of Robeson, at the Court House in Lumberton, on the 4th Monday of May next, then and there to plead, answer or replevy or Judgment will be rendered pro confesso against him.

Witness, John A. Rowland, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Lumberton, the 4th Monday of Feb'y 1863.

21*6tpd] JNO. A. ROWLAND, C. C. C.

WAR NEWS.

From Jackson, Miss.—BRANDON, VIA MONTGOMERY, May 16.—Two gentlemen rode to Jackson to-day and traversed the City. The enemy evacuated it about 2 o'clock, supposed 40,000 strong, and retreated towards Vicksburg; firing was heard in that direction. Pemberton is supposed to be in their rear. Before leaving they burned the Confederate House and Depots, the Penitentiary, Green's and Phillips' Factories, and Stevens' Foundry, Lenoire's Hat Factory, and the block of buildings on State Street, including the Medical Purveyor's and other Government offices, both bridges over Pearl River, and destroyed several miles of the Railroad track. It is reported in Mobile that some of this burning was done before we retired. The Confederate House was burned by the proprietors.

CHARLESTON, May 18.—The following dispatch, says the Courier, from a young officer on an official tour to the West to a brother officer in this city, giving the latest intelligence from Jackson, has been kindly handed us for publication:

"MOBILE, May 17.—Our troops now occupy Jackson. A report is in circulation that a part of the troops from Charleston and Savannah were captured, but it has no foundation. The Federals were whipped and routed at Edwards' Depot."

MOBILE, May 18.—Special reports to the Advertiser, dated Jackson, 17th, repeat the previous accounts of damages. The Catholic Church was destroyed; the Mississippian office gutted, presses broke, and the type thrown into the street; the furniture in the Capitol was badly abused, and in the Governor's mansion the furniture was demolished; ladies were robbed of jewelry and money; all the stores were sacked and their contents destroyed; iron safes were broken open; the rail road track badly torn up for several miles and the telegraph wires torn down. About 3000 negroes from Hinds county joined the yankees; and the country was plundered generally. The damages are estimated at from 5 to $10,000,000. There is much destitution and suffering. The enemy evacuated the city on Friday and Saturday, retreating hastily, but there was no serious engagement. The last of the rear guard left about two o'clock. Our cavalry picket dashed in and killed a Federal Colonel and captured two others.

The yankees captured and paroled 200 South Carolinians and Georgians; left 200 wounded at Jackson and 900 at Raymond.

Grant occupied Jackson in full force. His entire army was not more than 50,000.

Gen. Loring, on Friday, cut off and captured a supply train.

Fight near Vicksburg—Gen. Tilghman killed.—MOBILE, May 18.—The Advertiser has a dispatch dated Jackson, May 18th, which says there were indications of a battle near Edwards Depot [about 18 miles east of Vicksburg,] on Saturday. We fell back to our entrenchments. There was heavy loss on both sides. Gen. Tilghman was killed.

The Battle near Vicksburg.—MOBILE, May 19.—The Advertiser has a dispatch from its reporter at Jackson, dated 18th, which says the Federals sent a flag this evening for their principal Surgeon left in charge of wounded. It is stated that in Saturday's fight (at Edwards' Depot near Vicksburg) the enemy lost 600 and took 16 guns. Our troops fell back across Rig Black, destroying the bridge.

The enemy advanced eight miles North, and this morning found Johnston in line of battle. No artillery was lost and the bridge not burned. Twelve thousand fought two army corps twenty-four thousand, and sustained themselves, and fell back at night to their entrenchments. Loss heavy. Battle severe and indecisive. The Federals have interrupted communication. Rumors, good and bad, plenty.

(This is hard to understand. But we suppose that Saturday's fight is alluded to in the last as well as in the first paragraph and that there has been no battle with Gen. Johnston, as the dispatch would seem to indicate.)

From Fredericksburg.—Yankee Losses.—I have seen a great many statements of the enemy's losses, made up from conjectural estimates. It will, I suppose, hardly be believed when I tell your readers that I have it as coming from a General officer of the Potomac army, of course by indirect means, that the enemy's loss in *killed, wounded, prisoners and deserters, will be every man of forty thousand.*

Two Years and Nine Months Men.—On Wednesday of last week five transports, supposed to contain at least six thousand men in all, left Acquia creek for Washington. These were some of the men whose terms of enlistment had expired.

Hooker's Wound.—By the same channel through which comes the information as to the enemy's loss, we have the additional news that Hooker was very much injured at Chancellorsville. So much so that he has not left his headquarters since the fight, or rather had not up to Monday last.

Cor. Richmond Enquirer.

Prisoners.—Yankee papers of the 15th state 2,182 as the whole number of prisoners captured in the late battles and arrived at Washington.

NOTICE.

State of North Carolina, Montgomery County.

THE Executors to the Will of Benj'n Rush, dec'd, having had a settlement of the Estate of the deceased, hereby notify the heirs, W. C. Rush, M. J. Rush, T. H. Rush, Rob't Williams and the Heirs of J. D. Rush, dec'd, (being non-residents of this State,) that they are ready to make a final settlement with them of the balance due, and if application should not be made by them for settlement by the 1st Monday in July 1863, that the money will be deposited in the Clerk's Office.

C. H. RUSH, }
A. F. RUSH, } Exr's.

April 10, 1863. 21*9tpd

TAKEN UP,

AND committed to the Jail of Sampson county, a negro man who says is name is ANDY, and that he belongs to Solomon Cowan of Va., and formerly belonged to Mr. H. D. Lewis of Sampson county, N. C. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs. JOHN A. OATES, Shff.

April 20, 1863. 23*tf

Turpentine Lands wanted.

THE subscriber wishes to purchase from 2000 to 5000 acres good TURPENTINE LAND. Would prefer land that the Timber had not been worked. Address the subscriber, stating terms, location, &c.

CHARLES PARMELEE,
Goldsborough, N. C.

May 15, 1863. 29-5tpd

State of North Carolina,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, March Term, 1863.

Hector McNeill, Administrator of Neill G. McNeill, *vs.* Ezekiel King and wife Sarah E., George H. McNeill, Neill Clark and wife Margaret, Andrew Munroe and wife Catharine, John McDonald and wife Jennette, Christian McFadyen, Roderick McRae and wife Margaret, James McFadyen and wife Flora.

Petition to sell Real Estate.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendants, James McFadyen and wife Flora, reside beyond the limits of the State: It is therefore ordered that the said James McFadyen and wife Flora be and appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday of June A. D., 1863, and then and there plead, answer or demur to said Petition, or it will be heard ex parte as to them, and Judgment pro confesso rendered

Witness, Jesse T. Warden, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, in Fayetteville, the first Monday of March A. D. 1863.

J. T. WARDEN, Clerk.

May 6, 1863. 26-2t*tC